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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1871. NO. 331.

FIRST EDITION.

THE MODERN PHŒNIX.

Thousands of Men at Work.

Preparations for Rebuilding the City.

NEW CONFIDENCE INSPIRED IN ALL.

Munificent Donations Coming In.

More About Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, October 16.—There has been

UNPRECEDENTED ACTIVITY

in the south division of the burnt district to-day. Thousands of men have been at work clearing away the debris and removing and putting up temporary buildings, etc. Every laboring man willing to work can find plenty to do at liberal wages. The action of the banks yesterday in unanimously resolving to open for business to-morrow, and to pay at once if called for every dollar due their depositors, and the promptness of the insurance companies in settling their losses has

INSPIRED RENEWED CONFIDENCE

Among our business men. All looks well for the future, so far as the future is within human control. There are many

SENSATIONAL AND EXAGGERATED REPORTS

Published through the press in other parts of the country, which have not the remotest foundation in truth. They were sent by special correspondence and not through the Associated press. One report is to the effect that the wooden tenements of this city were entirely consumed, and that they served largely toward feeding and extending the fire. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The wooden tenements all remain as rocks and are scarcely scorched at all, and only in places where red brick and stone and iron fell upon them. They are at this moment nearly as good as ever, and are about the only thing that resisted successfully the fearful heat to which they were subjected. The reports as to

THE LOSS OF LIFE

Are greatly exaggerated. The number of dead bodies already discovered fall short of one hundred and twenty-five. A large number supposed lost are alive and well. This is true about Col. Stone and his wife, Miss Helgoom, Dr. Freer, David A. Gage, City Treasurer, and many others. There is an

ACTIVE FIGHT GOING ON IN THE BOARD OF TRADE

As to where it shall be located until their new edifice is rebuilt. It is now located in the west division, but a large number of the members favors the removal to Standard Hall, on Michigan avenue. This building is excellently adapted to the purpose, while the building now occupied is less convenient. A vote was taken by the Board to-day and a majority declared against removal, but it is claimed that the largest and most influential operators for its removal will probably result in a split in the Board, as the friends of the new building have already organized and are ready to do business in Standard Hall.

LUNT, PRESTON AND KEON,

Private bankers, whose banking house was consumed, will commence business to-morrow. They are the agents of Jay Cooke & Co., in the negotiation of the Northern Pacific Railroad loans.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE,

The buildings of which were destroyed, resumed its course on Monday in the City Hospital. The students who left the city are returning, and lectures will continue through the winter as usual.

THE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

And the Professor's residence in this city are all safe, and the original securities are believed to be good. Mr. McCormick, though one of the heaviest losers by the fire, meets promptly his new contribution, and the backbone of the endowment would have been completed by others but for the fire. Some help to save this institution would be thankfully received.

The paper rulers of this city, almost to a man, have been

THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY THE FIRE,

And most all have been rendered homeless. They therefore made an appeal to their brethren of the same craft throughout the country for aid. All contributions will be thankfully received, and faithfully distributed. They should be addressed to Charles H. Day, 256 West Washington street, Chicago. William W. Hall is President.

THE HOUR OF SERIOUS SUFFERING PASSED.

CHICAGO, October 16.—The Relief Committee are doing the truly, and the hour for serious suffering is past. All contributions now hereafter forwarded are faithfully distributed to the needy.

A LARGE NUMBER OF IMPOSTORS

were supplied with food and clothing, at the start, but the relief organization is now so perfected that very little imposition can be practiced hereafter.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Col. Eastman, the postmaster, announces that the money order department of the Chicago postoffice is in operation, and is ready to pay all orders promptly. The postmaster in making deposits should first remit National Bank drafts on New York, or send currency by registered letter.

THE POST OFFICE SAFE RECOVERED.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—A telegram was received at the Post Office Department to-day from the Postmaster at Chicago, stating that one of the Post office safes in that city had been recovered and its contents found badly scorched. Thirty-five hundred dollars in money was recovered, and about $5,000 worth of postage stamps were in condition to be returned for exchange, although not fit to be used. The cashier's books, also, were found to be in a condition to be used, but the cash-book was destroyed. The safe of the money-order department, and that of the registry office were put in the ruins. The United States District Attorney of Chicago lost all his papers.

THANKS FROM CHICAGO.

The following telegram was received at eleven o'clock last night:

Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor:

In the name of the Chicago Aid and Relief Society we thank you for your generous contributions to our sufferers by fire. Your committee have been indefatigable in their efforts to serve us. God bless your noble people. C. C. HULDERS,

Of Committee on Distribution of Food,
and President of Common Council.

THE RELIEF FUND.

The London firm of Jay Cooke send a thousand pounds for Chicago. The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company will pay all their losses in Chicago, amounting to near two and three-quarter millions, and subscribe ten thousand dollars to the relief fund.

Santa Fe, N. M., gives $800 to Chicago. Philadelphia churches gave $50,000 on Sunday. Many refugee families from the destroyed city are arriving there, and a station has been opened for them.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The meeting of Insurance Presidents to-day was attended by 22 companies. Mr. Miller, State Superintendent of Insurance, addressed them, saying if any were compelled to go into liquidation he would do the best he could to protect the interests of the insurers and stockholders; but he wanted a full statement of affairs of their condition. He thought the losses by Chicago would be but a small per centage to the citizens of this State. Prudence dictated that he just returned from Chicago, and considers the losses there tremendous. The Continental Company would not pay more than ten or fifteen per cent. of all their liabilities. He stated that all the New York companies would pay their losses.

The proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, have sent $5,000 in money and $5,000 worth of bedding, etc. Members of the New York Board have contributed $5,395. The Americans in London, Eng., have collected over $18,000. Messrs. Seligman & Co., London, give $5,000. Frankfort, Germany, pledges one million marks. The North German Steamship Company, Stettin, Prussia, sends $1,000 by cable. Michael Geary is arranging a billiard entertainment at the Academy of Music, New York, for the 30th, and is expected at least $5,000 will be raised for Chicago.

The Board of Commissioners of Jersey City and Hoboken have received $50,000 since Saturday. The Cotton Exchange subscription now exceeds $16,000. Three thousand were subscribed at the Mercantile and Traders's Exchange. The police force fund amounts to $1,000. The Washington Market Relief Committee have raised $2,000.

Omaha has donated $20,000 for Chicago, and $1,000 for the sufferers by fire in Wisconsin and Michigan.

The Individual contributions in Indianapolis amount to nearly $20,000, besides $5,000 in supplies, and $20,000 by the City Council.

The private subscriptions in Louisville for the Chicago sufferers yesterday amounted to $74,000.

B. McCamey and Charles Wyndham gave benefits yesterday afternoon at Wood's Theater, Cincinnati, for the Chicago sufferers. Madame Rive and other home artistes gave a benefit last night.

Fifteen hundred blankets and a number of tents were forwarded from Quebec yesterday.

The second contribution of the Gravesworth fosts of $25,000, and is being increased daily.

The total amount raised by Brooklyn for Chicago to date amounts to $70,000. St. John's contributes $6,000. The Albany subscriptions will reach $40,000.

The cash contributions in the District of Columbia amount to $157,000.

The Odd Fellows of Worcester, Mass., yesterday raised $1,000 for the sufferers by the fires in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Total subscriptions there, $36,000.

The Chicago relief fund at Hartford amounts to $30,000.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The receiver appointed for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, of which he is a stockholder, swears that he has become insolvent owing to the Chicago fire. The Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn has adjusted its loss by the Chicago fire by a draft sent to Hart, Acton & Co. The Board of Directors of the Home Insurance Company to-day unanimously adopted a resolution to fill up the assets for the payment of all losses at the earliest practicable moment. This will restore the Home's assets to nearly if not quite four millions, where every cent of the $1,500,000 loss here is paid.

The Manhattan Company, which has announced its suspension, expect to meet its losses.

The Continental have lost about a million, being much less than their surplus. They have doubled their capital, and after paying the losses will have assets far in excess of the old.

Superintendent Miller will to-morrow issue a circular to be sent upon all the New York companies to report under oath the extent of losses in Chicago, and present standing. This will be followed by an examination of the several companies.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—The stockholders of the Pacific Insurance Company, finding the latest reported losses by the Chicago fire to be about two millions of dollars, instead of one-half that sum as first estimated, now refuse paying the voluntary call for seventy-five per cent. on the capital. The law does not permit a larger assessment than five per cent. at one time. The Directors will levy, but it is very doubtful if the stockholders will respond. Since the best legal talent in this city declares that the individual liability does not hold good in law, the company will probably go into liquidation, though all possible effort will be made to continue business.

The effect of the Chicago fire on the value of insurance stocks has been awaited with deep interest by parties holding these securities. The shares of the insurance companies are widely distributed and generally held in small amounts, the number of stockholders being unusually large. There is no board where these stocks are regularly dealt in, and the public are dependent for quotations upon the weekly auction sales and a few brokers. On Wednesday there was an auction sale and the buildings were better than generally expected under the circumstances. From the following table, from the New York *Herald* of Thursday, shows the prices current previous to the Chicago fire and those realized at auction on that day:

	Previous to Fire.	Yesterday.
Standard	120	117
Hope	90	91 to 91½
Manhattan	140	148
Equitable	187	184½
Metropolitan	52½	55
Washington	123	120
Home	118 to 120	59

It will be seen that, with the exception of the Home, there has been very little decline in prices, while, on the contrary, some stocks have advanced. It is proper to remark, however, that the shares of many companies reported as losing heavily were not on the catalogue.

CHICAGO RISING AGAIN.

[From the Journal of Saturday Evening.]

We learn that the entire Lake front, as far as Harmon court, has been taken by parties who have been burned out, and intend resuming business immediately.

Permits covering not over fifty feet, with the right of erecting temporary structures of not over one story, are issued by the authorities.

The work of clearing away for the Chamber of Commerce is to be immediately commenced, and a structure erected equal in style and proportions to the former building.

Mr. Lafin has the contract for eleven stores.

B. W. Hinsdale has contracted for one store, corner of River and Water streets, and one on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn Place.

The Fidelity Safe Deposit Company continue business, and will at once erect a building to inclose their vault.

J. Y. Scammon has already broken ground on his lot, immediately south of the late Terrace block, and will build immediately a frame block, 120x120 feet, of one-story stores or offices. There will be three of these stories. The first will be occupied by George C. Cook & Co., wholesale grocers, the second by Henderson & Co., boots and shoes, and the third by William H. King & Co. It is also intimated that Mr. Scammon will reopen the Marine Bank in the addition which he is building for it, make it his residence, and which was spared.

Hempstead & Armour will erect their three stores on Rives street, just as soon as the bricks cool.

The Commercial National Bank will rebuild immediately on their old site, on Dearborn street.

Richard Hetchenough, $2; David Alexander, $1; George Meyers, $1.50; Ephraim Trukell, $2; Wm. Steel, $2; Wm. Allen, $1.50; John Monroe, $1.50; Daniel McKenna, 50 cents; Francis Shann, $2; Robt. Matthews, $1; Wm. Matthews, $4.50; Wm. Sprague, $2; Ezra Wright, $2; Charles Hinsdale, $2; Mark Hinchcliff, $1.50; John Robb, 50 cents; Thomas Austin, $1; John Dailey, $1; Charles Carr, $1; Geo. Hanley, $1; Abram Doyle, $1; Thomas McCoy, Jr., $1 (a total from the employees of Reese, Graff & Co. of $385.75); employees of Joseph Horne & Co., $100, Robinson, Rea & Co., (additional) $150; J. B. Dunlevy, $30; Cornelius Scully, $20; Orphans' Home, Second Church Home, $4; Charles Buckley, $10; Martin Hoyt, $25; Mrs. A. McKenna, $5; J. S. $7; Atwell & Lee, $50; J. S. Dilworth & Co., $100; Charles Meyran, $100; George Heineman, $50; Mrs. M. A. Bailey, $20; John Dunlap, $200; Citizens of Sharpsburg Falls, $100; Pittsburgh market people (collected by Officers Hyndman and Fitzpatrick), $100; Pittsburgh and Iron Works, $300; the employees of Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Works, contributed as follows: A. F. Speer, $2; Gerhard A. Berry, 2 do; Mrs. Ellen George Fentrell, $3; Jas. P. Simpson, $2; Thomas A. Reid, $1; A. H. Hunter, $2; Hilling Booth, $2; Thomas McGlade, $1; James Watt, Jr., $2; John Hone, $1; Mathew Frazier, $5; John Dougherty, $10; James Chambers, $2; F. Graham, $1; Daniel Mooney, $1; Henry A. Weaver, $5; John Forster, $5; Benjamin James, $5; McCormick McGready, $1; Michael Nolan, $1; Robert E. Davis, $3; Wm. Jones, $2; Jno. Fink, $1; Joseph Fink, $1; J. Arnold, $1; Adolph Lord, $2; Ben. Brobert, $2; Thomas Nee, Jr., $2; John Powell, $2; David Williams, $3; Robert Beppens, $5; Edward Grant, $3; E. Bergen, $1; Thomas Rea, Sr., $1; Philip Dougherty, $1, Michael O'Brien, $1; Patrick Barry, $2 50; James Mullen, $1; Charles Gribble, $5; Samuel Merchant, $5; Daniel Pearcell, $5; Wm. Cole, $5; John McKeag, $5; Thomas Quinlan, $5; Henry Glassburner, $1; J. Glassburner, $1; Jas. Moore, $2; Jacob Brose, $3; Christ. Rose, $3; John Matthews, $5; John Smith, $2; Thomas Hall, $2; Thomas Demmings, $5; John Tylor, $5; Louis Hilks, $20; John W. Furlong, $2; Thomas Riley, $1; Hartley Pollard, $2; John Shuldy, $1; John Daily, $1; Michael Hoogan, $1; John McCombs, $1; Ben Weaver, $5; Michael Dougherty, $2; John Hea, $1; John Shuldy, $1; Wm. Sharp, $1; Wm. Hall, $1; Michael Hoogan, $1; John McCormick, $3; Samuel Truby, $5; John W. Lanigh, $5; Wm. Hepwood (in the Forge and Iron Company's employees of $350, Yolk and Dupp, $5; Duquesne Depot, $2; a third, $5; Henry Hays, $50; T. W. Jenkins, $5; a gentleman, for person whose name is not given, $5; Anderson, Woods employees (additional), $5; Rellefield Presbyterian Church collection, $104 46; Oakdale village, per McKee, Scott & Co., $20; employees of Mr. J. W. Spencer, 1 web of muslin, 3 webs of delaines; Mr. Ernest Deitrich, 12 yards delaine, 7 yards calico; German Church, corner of Sixth and Smithfield, 4 boxes of clothing and shoes; Mr. Nicholas Fennell, 11 odd pairs of women; Mr. Wm. Awl, 3 complete suits for little girls; Mrs. Rutledge, 2 blanket shawls, large size, 1 waterproof cloak and $2 cash; Mrs. Springer Harbaugh, $5; Mrs. Wm. Perry, $5; Mrs. Nancy Dickey, $5; Mrs. Umstaetter, $5; Mrs. John Harper, $5; Mrs. Samuel Jones, $5; Mr. J. E. Umstaetter, $5; Mrs. Fannie Gordon, $25; Mrs. Sands, $10; Mrs. Gen. Joseph Bloomer, $10; Eagle Cotton Works, 3 bolts muslin; Mrs. John A. Fairman, 1 package clothing; Mrs. J. Smith, 5 yards muslin; Morganstein & Co., Market street, 50 woolen hoods, 25 neck comforts; Mr. Dunbar, 1 package of clothing; Mrs. Irvine Methodist Church, $98; Mrs. Sands, $10; Mrs. Milton Caughey, $5; Graff, Bennett & Co., 50 pairs ladies' and Gents' shoes; Mrs. Rev. Lee's Lawrenceville Church, $60; Mrs. Mary Wilkins, 3 balmoral skirts for ladies; Mrs. Norton, 1 dress pattern; Duthworth & Shannon, 1 bolt cotton flannel, 41 balmoral skirts; D. Gregg & Co., 1 package of clothing; Mrs. Harper, 2 dresses, 2 cloth cloaks, 1 child's dress, 1 sacque; Mrs. Wm. Bakewell and Mrs. Jennings, $135, part of the collection of Dr. Hosack's church on Sabbath; Lady employees of Armstong, Bro. & Co.'s cork factory, 8 yards of gray flannel, 4 yards of white flannel, 53 yards calico, 43 yards gingham, 18 yards ticking, aggregate $40 00; Mrs. W. C. Moreland, one package clothing; ladies of Bellefield, one additional package of clothing. Rev. Stuckenberg, $91 26, part of the collection of Mesiah Lutheran Church; Mrs. Thomas Williams, 1 web flannel, 3 yards of flannel; St. Peter's Church, by Committee, $74 50. We ask the other churches of the city and neighborhood to send us their contributions. We will endeavor to use discretion and good judgment in distributing our funds, being determined by the force of merit to win the favorable opinion of all good people.

MARTHA M. UMSTAETTER.

THE DRAYMEN AND TEAMSTERS.

Adjourned Meeting Held.

On Saturday evening the draymen and teamsters held an adjourned meeting at City Hall, President Haney in the chair.

The following subscriptions were then handed in:

By Thomas F. Farrell: Wm. Wilson, $5; Henry Gaw, $2; John Broder, $1; Patrick Hughes, $1; Hugh McCracken, $1; Roger Sweeney, $5; Arthur Martin, $5; George Eisesser, $2; Dennis Haggerty, $2; a total of $26.

Mr. Owen Hamill reported as follows: Archie McKnight, $2; Peter Kelly, $1; Owen Carroll, $1; Patrick Mclaughlin, $2; Samuel McCleary, $1; Patrick O'Hara, $2; John McWilliams, $2; Dennis O'Brien, $2; Wm. Lamb, $2; John Shelley, $2; James Conway, $2; Wm. Edwards, $2; Thomas Wilson, $1; D. J. Fleming, $2; Alex. McCray, $1; John Murray, $2; James Duncan, $1, and Henry McGrey, $1; a total of $26. In all, the subscriptions to the fund have thus far amounted to $167.

A resolution was passed requesting all persons having subscription lists to report finally at the next meeting.

On motion adjourned until next Saturday.

THE LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Contributions in Cash and Goods.

The following communication from the President of the Ladies' Relief Association, and the ladies are actively at work: Many of the ladies, with the officers, were in the rooms yesterday morning. The purchasing committee were early on the streets, the cutting committee at their tables, with efficient assistants. The number of ladies who came for garments to be made at their homes, or in the rooms, proved that there was no lack of willing workers. We acknowledge the receipt of the following articles: From M. J. W., Spencer, 1 web of muslin, 3 webs of delaines; Mr. Ernest Deitrich, 12 yards delaine, 7 yards calico; German Church, corner of Sixth and Smithfield, 4 boxes of clothing and shoes; Mr. Nicholas Fennell, 11 odd pairs of women; Mr. Wm. Awl, 3 complete suits for little girls; Mrs. Rutledge, 2 blanket shawls, large size, 1 waterproof cloak and $2 cash; Mrs. Springer Harbaugh, $5; Mrs. Wm. Perry, $5; Mrs. Nancy Dickey, $5; Mrs. Umstaetter, $5; Mrs. John Harper, $5; Mrs. Samuel Jones, $5; Mr. J. E. Umstaetter, $5; Mrs. Fannie Gordon, $25; Mrs. Sands, $10; Mrs. Gen. Joseph Bloomer, $10; Eagle Cotton Works, 3 bolts muslin; Mrs. John A. Fairman, 1 package clothing; Mrs. J. Smith, 5 yards muslin; Morganstein & Co., Market street, 50 woolen hoods, 25 neck comforts; Mr. Dunbar, 1 package of clothing; Mrs. Irvine Methodist Church, $98; Mrs. Sands, $10; Mrs. Milton Caughey, $5; Graff, Bennett & Co., 50 pairs ladies' and Gents' shoes; Mrs. Rev. Lee's Lawrenceville Church, $60; Mrs. Mary Wilkins, 3 balmoral skirts for ladies; Mrs. Norton, 1 dress pattern; Duthworth & Shannon, 1 bolt cotton flannel, 41 balmoral skirts; D. Gregg & Co., 1 package of clothing; Mrs. Harper, 2 dresses, 2 cloth cloaks, 1 child's dress, 1 sacque; Mrs. Wm. Bakewell and Mrs. Jennings, $135, part of the collection of Dr. Hosack's church on Sabbath; Lady employees of Armstong, Bro. & Co.'s cork factory, 8 yards of gray flannel, 4 yards of white flannel, 53 yards calico, 43 yards gingham, 18 yards ticking, aggregate $40 00; Mrs. W. C. Moreland, one package clothing; ladies of Bellefield, one additional package of clothing. Rev. Stuckenberg, $91 26, part of the collection of Mesiah Lutheran Church; Mrs. Thomas Williams, 1 web flannel, 3 yards of flannel; St. Peter's Church, by Committee, $74 50. We ask the other churches of the city and neighborhood to send us their contributions. We will endeavor to use discretion and good judgment in distributing our funds, being determined by the force of merit to win the favorable opinion of all good people.

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Mr. Owen Hamill reported as follows: Archie McKnight, $2; Peter Kelly, $1; Owen Carroll, $1; Patrick Mclaughlin, $2; Samuel McCleary, $1; Patrick O'Hara, $2; John McWilliams, $2; Dennis O'Brien, $2; Wm. Lamb, $2; John Shelley, $2; James Conway, $2; Wm. Edwards, $2; Thomas Wilson, $1; D. J. Fleming, $2; Alex. McCray, $1; John Murray, $2; James Duncan, $1, and Henry McGrey, $1; a total of $26. In all, the subscriptions to the fund have thus far amounted to $167.

A resolution was passed requesting all persons having subscription lists to report finally at the next meeting.

On motion adjourned until next Saturday.

ALLEGHENY.

The Good Work Going On.

The citizens of Allegheny held another meeting Saturday evening in the City Building, on E. W. Cooper in the Chair.

The Chairman stated that another car of clothing would be sent on with the 1:48 A. M. express.

As a number of refugees had already arrived in this city to reside permanently, and they are expected to arrive daily, Mr Clancy moved that a committee be appointed to look to their interests. The motion prevailed and Messrs. Callery, Glenn, McGunnegle, McClain and Chief Clark were appointed.

FINEY WARD.

Mr. Jennings reported the following subscriptions: John D. Robinson, $25; Hon. Thomas Williams, $50; employees in Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, Allegheny, $675; one class of students in Western Theological Seminary, $65; Rev. David B. Wilson, $10; Professor J. C. Smith, $10; Hon. James L. Graham, $50; Mrs. Richard Flood, $20; Henry S. McGeary, $25; W. H. Hill, $10; R. Miller, Jr., $50; Simon Small, $1. John Siddons, $20, S. E. Wills, $5; Wm. Hainsworth, $5; Eli Upstill, $5; S. George, $25; Felix Grant, $5; E. Hyde's Sons, $25; Stephen Hague, $10; J. B. Ingham, $12 50; C. E. Ingham, $12 50; Wm. McKee, $5; Mark Burchard, $5; Jos. Love, $20; R. S. Robinson, $5; J. Newing, $5; Jas. Faulkner, $5; John Becket, $2; cash, $21—$780; previously reported, $292; total, $1,072.

The Chairman stated that so far $15,000 had been paid to the Treasurer, D. MacFerron.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening

PAID INTO THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The following named gentlemen have, since our last report, paid the sums annexed to their names to the Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Fund, D. MacFerron: D. S. H. Gilmore, $50; Thomas Booth and H. Young, $20; Robt. McKnight, $50; Dr. Jacobus, $50; Wm. B. Fraser, $50; Wm. Morrison, $500; Frederick Andriessen, $25; Alex. Moore, $50; Jas. Graham, $20; E. Robinson, $100; Isaac Sterne, $25; Jas. Hill & Co., $50; Chas. W. Cooper, $50; Geo. Gerst & Buckley, $50 50; Thos. McCance, $50; James Munden, $50; Henry Irwin, $50; Thos. Sinclair, $25; employees of Boyd & Son, $215; W. Boyd & Son, $100; Eda and Jane Smartz, children, 50 cents.

THE MEETING LAST EVENING.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Allegheny was held last evening in the City Building, Mayor Callow in the Chair.

Mr. Callery, from the Executive Committee, reported that he had purchased a car load of blankets, comforts, clothing, shoes, etc., which car would be forwarded on the 1:48 A. M. train to-morrow (this) morning.

Mr. Callery stated that upwards of twenty refugees had arrived in the city, some of whom intended to remain permanently. The Committee had procured work for some of these refugees who intended to remain permanently, and would procure work for the remainder as soon as possible. The refugees were all comfortably quartered in the Girard House.

Names of subscriptions were then taken.

Mr. Jennings, from the First ward, reported two subscriptions of $100 each, from Thomas Dawson and H. Bingham.

It was reported that collections were made in the second ward schools to the amount of $102 25, and in the Fourth ward schools, $79 39 and 1 wagon load of clothing; German Catholic school, $1 65 and 8 packages of clothing.

FINEY WARD.

Previously reported, $65,313 32. The subscriptions of yesterday were as follows: H. Bohler, $20; Jas. T. Kincaid, $50; Liberty street M. E. Church, collectional, $5; Anderson, Woods employees (additional), $5; Bellefield Presbyterian Church collection, $104 46; Oakdale village, per McKee, Scott & Co., $20; employees of Mr. J. W. Spencer, 1 web of muslin, 3 webs of delaines; Mr. Ernest Deitrich, 12 yards delaine, 7 yards calico; German Church, corner of Sixth and Smithfield, 4 boxes of clothing and shoes; Mr. Nicholas Fennell, 11 odd pairs of women; Mr. Wm. Awl, 3 complete suits for little girls; Mrs. Rutledge, 2 blanket shawls, large size, 1 waterproof cloak and $2 cash; Mrs. Springer Harbaugh, $5; Mrs. Wm. Perry, $5; Mrs. Nancy Dickey, $5; Mrs. Umstaetter, $5; Mrs. John Harper, $5; Mrs. Samuel Jones, $5; Mr. J. E. Umstaetter, $5; Mrs. Fannie Gordon, $25; Mrs. Sands, $10; Mrs. Gen. Joseph Bloomer, $10; Eagle Cotton Works, 3 bolts muslin; Mrs. John A. Fairman, 1 package clothing; Mrs. J. Smith, 5 yards muslin; Morganstein & Co., Market street, 50 woolen hoods, 25 neck comforts; Mr. Dunbar, 1 package of clothing; Mrs. Irvine Methodist Church, $98; Mrs. Sands, $10; Mrs. Milton Caughey, $5; Graff, Bennett & Co., 50 pairs ladies' and Gents' shoes; Mrs. Rev. Lee's Lawrenceville Church, $60; Mrs. Mary Wilkins, 3 balmoral skirts for ladies; Mrs. Norton, 1 dress pattern; Duthworth & Shannon, 1 bolt cotton flannel, 41 balmoral skirts; D. Gregg & Co., 1 package of clothing; Mrs. Harper, 2 dresses, 2 cloth cloaks, 1 child's dress, 1 sacque; Mrs. Wm. Bakewell and Mrs. Jennings, $135, part of the collection of Dr. Hosack's church on Sabbath; Lady employees of Armstong, Bro. & Co.'s cork factory, 8 yards of gray flannel, 4 yards of white flannel, 53 yards calico, 43 yards gingham, 18 yards ticking, aggregate $40 00; Mrs. W. C. Moreland, one package clothing; ladies of Bellefield, one additional package of clothing. Rev. Stuckenberg, $91 26, part of the collection of Mesiah Lutheran Church; Mrs. Thomas Williams, 1 web flannel, 3 yards of flannel; St. Peter's Church, by Committee, $74 50. We ask the other churches of the city and neighborhood to send us their contributions. We will endeavor to use discretion and good judgment in distributing our funds, being determined by the force of merit to win the favorable opinion of all good people.

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THE DRAYMEN AND TEAMSTERS.

Adjourned Meeting Held.

On Saturday evening the draymen and teamsters held an adjourned meeting at City Hall, President Haney in the chair.

The following subscriptions were then handed in:

By Thomas F. Farrell: Wm. Wilson, $5; Henry Gaw, $2; John Broder, $1; Patrick Hughes, $1; Hugh McCracken, $1; Roger Sweeney, $5; Arthur Martin, $5; George Eisesser, $2; Dennis Haggerty, $2; a total of $26.

Mr. Owen Hamill reported as follows: Archie McKnight, $2; Peter Kelly, $1; Owen Carroll, $1; Patrick Mclaughlin, $2; Samuel McCleary, $1; Patrick O'Hara, $2; John McWilliams, $2; Dennis O'Brien, $2; Wm. Lamb, $2; John Shelley, $2; James Conway, $2; Wm. Edwards, $2; Thomas Wilson, $1; D. J. Fleming, $2; Alex. McCray, $1; John Murray, $2; James Duncan, $1, and Henry McGrey, $1; a total of $26. In all, the subscriptions to the fund have thus far amounted to $167.

A resolution was passed requesting all persons having subscription lists to report finally at the next meeting.

On motion adjourned until next Saturday.

THE LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Contributions in Cash and Goods.

The following communication from the President of the Ladies' Relief Association, and the ladies are actively at work: Many of the ladies, with the officers, were in the rooms yesterday morning. The purchasing committee were early on the streets, the cutting committee at their tables, with efficient assistants. The number of ladies who came for garments to be made at their homes, or in the rooms, proved that there was no lack of willing workers. We acknowledge the receipt of the following articles: From M. J. W., Spencer, 1 web of muslin, 3 webs of delaines; Mr. Ernest Deitrich, 12 yards delaine, 7 yards calico; German Church, corner of Sixth and Smithfield, 4 boxes of clothing and shoes; Mr. Nicholas Fennell, 11 odd pairs of women; Mr. Wm. Awl, 3 complete suits for little girls; Mrs. Rutledge, 2 blanket shawls, large size, 1 waterproof cloak and $2 cash; Mrs. Springer Harbaugh, $5; Mrs. Wm. Perry, $5; Mrs. Nancy Dickey, $5; Mrs. Umstaetter, $5; Mrs. John Harper, $5; Mrs. Samuel Jones, $5; Mr. J. E. Umstaetter, $5; Mrs. Fannie Gordon, $25; Mrs. Sands, $10; Mrs. Gen. Joseph Bloomer, $10; Eagle Cotton Works, 3 bolts muslin; Mrs. John A. Fairman, 1 package clothing; Mrs. J. Smith, 5 yards muslin; Morganstein & Co., Market street, 50 woolen hoods, 25 neck comforts; Mr. Dunbar, 1 package of clothing; Mrs. Irvine Methodist Church, $98; Mrs. Sands, $10; Mrs. Milton Caughey, $5; Graff, Bennett & Co., 50 pairs ladies' and Gents' shoes; Mrs. Rev. Lee's Lawrenceville Church, $60; Mrs. Mary Wilkins, 3 balmoral skirts for ladies; Mrs. Norton, 1 dress pattern; Duthworth & Shannon, 1 bolt cotton flannel, 41 balmoral skirts; D. Gregg & Co., 1 package of clothing; Mrs. Harper, 2 dresses, 2 cloth cloaks, 1 child's dress, 1 sacque; Mrs. Wm. Bakewell and Mrs. Jennings, $135, part of the collection of Dr. Hosack's church on Sabbath; Lady employees of Armstong, Bro. & Co.'s cork factory, 8 yards of gray flannel, 4 yards of white flannel, 53 yards calico, 43 yards gingham, 18 yards ticking, aggregate $40 00; Mrs. W. C. Moreland, one package clothing; ladies of Bellefield, one additional package of clothing. Rev. Stuckenberg, $91 26, part of the collection of Mesiah Lutheran Church; Mrs. Thomas Williams, 1 web flannel, 3 yards of flannel; St. Peter's Church, by Committee, $74 50. We ask the other churches of the city and neighborhood to send us their contributions. We will endeavor to use discretion and good judgment in distributing our funds, being determined by the force of merit to win the favorable opinion of all good people.

MARTHA M. UMSTAETTER.

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SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Speech of Emperor William.

BERLIN, October 16.—Emperor William to-day opened the sessions of the Reichsrath in person. He began his address with a review of the first session of the North German Parliament, and of the course of German unification. The progress of this important policy and the present condition of United Germany he considered eminently favorable and gratifying. Passing from this to topics to be considered by this session, he said the chief care would be the construction of the bridge for the empire. The advances made by the several States of the Confederation must be repaid out of the funds received from France as indemnity. The budget must include the expense of settling the government of the territory acquired from France. The Emperor expressed the opinion that a Declaration of the League of Germany is desirable. He said the Federal Consuls was at this time engaged in devising measures for the establishment of a uniform system of German coinage. He also proposed as subject ripe for discussion the securing of a line of direct communication through Switzerland to Italy, to be so constructed throughout that the interests of Germany would be fairly considered. Alluding to the foreign relations of the Empire, he said that such relations were entirely satisfactory. There was no cause for anxiety in any quarter. Especially was the correspondence with Austria of a friendly nature, and intercourse with that country was no longer shadowed by remembrances of past conflicts.

The Humane Work Abroad.

MANCHESTER, October 16.—A meeting was held here to-day in aid of the Chicago sufferers. The Bishop of Manchester presided. Jacob Bright and Hugh Birley, members of Parliament, and Mr. Adams, United States Consul, were present. Contributions on the spot were £1,000 sterling. A large quantity of clothing was also given. Subscriptions are pouring in from all parts of Great Britain. Steamers from all ports carry large contributions of money and material.

Meeting of Spanish Republicans.

MADRID, October 16.—A great Republican meeting was held in this city to-day. Senor Orense presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the party would offer undying opposition to every form of government for Spain which was not purely republican. Several times in the course of the meeting the cry for Republican principles, they would not violate the laws of the land. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and scenes of disorder were very frequenced in their expressions against the present government. The police were present in force, but were unable to stop the cries of liberty and equal rights now rapidly spreading through all the provinces of Spain.

The Queen of England Pronounced Insane.

Special to the World:

LONDON, October 16.—Mr. Bradlaw at an immense meeting here to-night declared that the Queen was insane and should be deposed. The Republican party of the Judges of Law and Equity until a Republic was established.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VERSAILLES, October 16.—Prosper Quentier has arrived from Berlin, bearing copies of the treaties just concluded between France and Germany.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has been granted the privilege of residing in Paris without molestation.

MADRID, October 16.—The political

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE total loss sustained by Pittsburgh insurance companies is *one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars*. No one company loses over *eighteen thousand dollars*. These losses will be promptly paid of course.

CONTINENTAL affairs have been pretty generally lost sight of during the stupendous home events of the last week, and hence the reference which has been given in the press to the late elections in France has been very slight and meagre. Under any other circumstances, however, the news would have been deemed important and noteworthy; in that, while it is not yet clear which of the political parties will triumph in the end, and while there does not seem to be a majority of the whole French people in favor of any of the various forms of government proposed, those who are termed moderates and liberal conservatives are having things pretty much their own way. The only question is the direction in which this way leads, whether to monarchy or imperialism. While the showing is good in favor of the present Government, the returns nevertheless indicate the existence of a considerable element of opposition to M. THIERS's administration, and desire for a more fixed and stable form of government. Bonapartist stock seems to be at a heavier discount than was a week ago supposed. On the whole the election, as far as reported, is a damper alike to the Radicals, the Bourbons and the Imperialists.

AS WE predicted at the outset, the great German reformation of which DR. DOELLINGER is the recognized head, is bearing fruit of which the leader of the movement did not in its inception dream. The debate in the Bavarian Reichsrath on the subject of Papal infallibility, reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, and the bold and unqualified manner in which the Minister of Worship and Public Instruction placed himself and the Government on the side of the "Old Catholics," declaring that their standing as members of the Church remained unaltered, notwithstanding the decrees of the Vatican, and guaranteeing to them political recognition and protection in their civic and ecclesiastical privileges, puts Bavaria squarely on the side of the reformers, and shows what a strong grip the movement is obtaining on the heart of the people, especially as respects the dogma of Papal infallibility and Papal supreme jurisdiction. Should the reform spread as it seems likely to do, the expressed hope of its leaders to effect a reunion with the Greek, Oriental and Russian Churches, and with the Protestant Episcopal Churches of England and this country, based on the desire of reform and brought about by the intercession of science and the progress of Christian culture, may yet ultimately be realized. When the fire broke out in Chicago, no one imagined it would lay the city in ashes; neither in this rose yet full blown.

BY no means least among the lessons which the destruction of Chicago teaches, is the necessity of thoroughly and rigidly enforcing the law which exists in most States, prohibiting the sale of kerosene oil for illuminating purposes, unless the explosive naptha has been eliminated from it. The cases of death and disaster which have arisen from evasion and neglect of this necessary law are simply numberless. Despite the wholesome restrictions of the statute, compounds of the most vile and perilous character are manufactured and sold by unscrupulous dealers who care for nothing except for the increase of their own profits, to the constant peril of life and limb. Upon the principle of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen, we suppose the Legislature of Illinois will at its present special session deal with the subject in a proper manner; but there are other cities in other States that are not yet burned up, but which are in exactly the same peril and liable to the same fate as the peril and doom which overtook Chicago. Let it be understood that kerosene oil, unless rendered perfectly non-explosive, is as dangerous as gunpowder or nitro-glycerine, and enforce the law respecting it accordingly.

WHAT is the game which BISMARCK is playing with England? He seems to hold her entire mercantile existence in his hands. It is said that no less a sum than twenty-five millions sterling is now in his possession in the shape of bills drawn by French on English capitalists. If this be true, and he should determine to present them and convert them into gold, it would bring about a crash such as hardly ever has been seen; since all the specie in the Bank of England would not suffice to pay such a claim, the total funds of that institution amounting to only a little over twenty-one millions in all. For the purpose of averting a crisis the directors have raised the vote of discount to five per cent.; but if BISMARCK should insist on payment the calamity would be just as inevitable, the Bank being bound to give gold for their notes on presentation, which would enable him to bankrupt the concern in a single day, or reduce to a similar footing all whose paper he now holds. It is impossible, of course, to penetrate the designs of the Prussian statesman; but the fact that he seems so anxious to get hold of English paper in preference to all other, has a look about it which makes one think of the snubbing he gave that country during the French war, and of his secret alliance with Russia for the partitioning of Turkey and "further conquests in the East."

WE trust the reports which reach us of the revival of the Santo Domingo annexation scheme, and of the determination of the friends of the Administration side of the question to force it to an open issue at the ensuing session of Congress, may turn out to be incorrect. It was hoped that the general and unmistakable expression of public opinion which was had last Spring in this matter, would have caused the advocates of the project to acquiesce in the popular verdict, and forego any further agitation of the subject at present. We do not suppose that the President will make any fresh effort in that direction, and it is reported that the new treaty will provide for the payment by private persons of the debt of the Republic. The country, however, is in no condition to profit by annexation at present, even if we were to get the island for nothing. The catastrophe which has destroyed Chicago, and the conflagration which has wrapped in its fiery folds vast territories of the Northwest, have swept out of existence hundreds of millions of accumulated wealth, and put a strain on the country which will severely test its utmost powers of endurance and recuperation. Just now the spirit of feverish speculation which lies at the bottom of this San Domingo project is of all others the very spirit to be avoided. We are suddenly called to confront a monetary crisis of the most momentous character, and it is of the very first importance that our whole energies be bent to the recovery of our financial and commercial interests from the severe blow inflicted on them. The annexation of San Domingo is a political project as well as a speculation. The restoration of the country to a normal and healthful condition of finance and business is a paramount necessity. The former can wait.

LET us hope we may never again in Pennsylvania have occasion to refer to a subject as painful and humiliating as that of the burial in Philadelphia, yesterday, of OCTAVIUS V. CATTO, principal of the Colored High School, of that city, deliberately and wantonly murdered on election day, for no crime except that of being a member of the race whom his murderer hated and despised. This man was in some respects one of the most remarkable men of the country. He was a most accomplished scholar and educator, and an excellent linguist, with intellectual endowments of an altogether uncommon order. Several positions of responsibility had been offered him by the President, but declined on the ground that his services were needed by his own people at home, of whom he was an honored and trusted leader. It is probable that his life was worth more to the community in which he dwelt than a score of the politicians whose rage at their impending defeat provoked the riots and the murders which grew out of them, but that is not the question. Whether lofty or lowly, influential or without influence, every law abiding citizen of the country is entitled to the protection of its laws, and this protection must at all hazards be given. It is gratifying to know that a deep and general feeling of indignation exists among the people of Philadelphia at the cowardly and infernal deed, and that it is likely the proofs of the murder will be thoroughly fastened on its perpetrator. But this wretch was in a sense as much a victim as was the gentleman and patriot whom he slew. Back of the infamous agent stood the malign forces which impelled him, and it is against these that we utter our voice; while to their undying shame be it spoken, every Democratic member of the Philadelphia City Council, except one, refused to serve on the committee appointed to attend the funeral of Professor CATTO. We leave it for others to judge of what would be the status of the colored race should the party to which these inhumans belong succeed to National power.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DISASTER.

All competent readers must have been struck with the good sense and moderation which marked most of the sermons concerning the great Chicago calamity, which appeared in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday. While recognizing, as became religious men, the hand of the moral Governor of the universe in the terrible event, and while taking occasion to emphasize human responsibility to Him, the preachers did not fail to make due reference to those general and inexorable physical and moral laws in accordance with which this world is ruled. In the discourses there was little disregard or forgetfulness of the mystery in which even revelation leaves disasters of the kind, while the subject was for the most part treated with the charity and reserve enjoined equally by Christian ethics and Christian philosophy. In contrast with the wild ravings or the sullen despondency of even educated heathens in the review of such a calamity, the sermons well illustrated the intellectual as well as the moral advantages imparted by the Christian system.

Dr. JACOBUS, remarking that "we live in a time of public calamity," referred to "the wars, famines, pestilence, earthquakes, floods and fires which have desolated the earth of late as never before in so brief a period." In view of these desolations one is naturally reminded of the fact, first pointed out, we believe, by NIEBUHR, that the close of one great historical age and the beginning of another have usually been distinguished by such disturbances of the common order. Thus, as he says, "the undecided twilight between two periods, which leaves the historian in doubt whether he has to do with morning or with evening twilight, has often been made memorable by destructive epidemic diseases." Thus, the dying out of Greek civilization, the death-throes of the Roman Empire, the appearance of Mohammedanism, the Reformation, and the discovery of America—each of these epochs was marked by the prevalence of wide wasting diseases, some of them new. However vain the attempt to explain the connection between things so unlike and so apparently independent of each other the fact is certainly curious. At present the impression is almost universal, the indications are countless that the world has entered upon a new period most obviously distinguished from all foregoing ages. The discoveries, inventions, and general progress of the last fifty years are alone sufficient to mark out the new age, and these may seem almost insignificant, and the present generation may seem to have been in the mere dawn, to the people of the day, fifty or a hundred years hence. To them also the numerous and various physical and moral convulsions, and the manifold fearful calamities of which we hear from different parts of the earth, may appear to have been the proper though inexplicable accompaniments of the twilight time in which we now exist.

It may, however, be well, when thinking about the recent disaster so near us, to guard against an exaggerated impression of its relative magnitude. After all, it was chiefly property that perished in Chicago, and few human lives were destroyed. In comparison, therefore, not only with such a catastrophe as that of Lisbon in 1755, where 60,000 human beings were swallowed up, but with such a tragedy as that of Caracas in 1812, where "one minute of earthquake sufficed to bury amid the ruins of churches and houses, nearly 10,000 souls," the Chicago fire cannot but appear relatively insignificant. Equally just is the same conclusion when the calamity is thought of in connection with the desolations of which Persia has been the scene within the last five or six months. Merely alluding to the ravages of cholera by which the population of several provinces has been decimated, the city of Tauris or Tabreez, which had suffered most by the pestilence, was lately visited by a tempest with inundations, by which a large area of country was turned into desolation, and many thousands of men, women and children perished. And to estimate the disaster in its real character, we must know that neither Christian charity nor sound views of economy, minister relief to the sufferers, even where the means exist. In fact, Mussulman pride in the Persian Government has refused offers of assistance made by Great Britan and Russia.

AMONG THE MORMONS.

Notwithstanding the reported fact that the chiefs of the Mormon Church are quietly submitting to the aggressive proceedings of the Gentiles against their offensive customs, a good deal of anxiety on the subject prevails east of the mountains. Such concern seems to be founded upon the recollection of the decision and violence with which, many years ago, in the time of BUCHANAN's administration, the same Mormon leaders repelled foreign interference with their affairs, and prepared to resist it by force of arms. But times are changed. Then BRIGHAM and his brother Elders were younger and fuller of energy than now; there was no railroad to facilitate the transportation of troops and munitions of war. They well knew that in spite of disparity of numbers, the National Government, in an armed conflict with the Saints would labor under material disadvantages, which would render the task of subjugating them one of extreme difficulty. And those who call to mind the Mormon sermons and speeches of those days, take into account another circumstance. The Mormon leaders evidently were completely under the influence of the same delusion regarding the character of the Northern people, which possessed the people of the South before the war. It was believed that they were so devoted to mere money-getting and so dominated by mere material interests, that, though they might threaten and declaim, they would never either fight or incur heavy expenditure for a mere idea, or in vindication of an ethical principle. Of this delusion the Mormons have been completely disabused by the late war, and feel that their whole safety depends upon preventing the dispute from coming to extremities. It is certain also, that a man of YOUNG's sagacity, by this time perceives that his institutions cannot long survive him. In the actual struggle with the United States officials, his whole object is and will be to temporize with the view of maintaining his own power and things as they are, during the remainder of his life. General DE TROBRIAND, in command of the Government troops at Salt Lake City, writes that he believes the situation in Utah much less menacing than abroad it seems to be supposed, and says that "in fact the excitement is greater outside the territory than it is in the city of Salt Lake." He adds that "the Mormons are brought up to obedience and discipline, and are entirely under the control of their chiefs."

"If the latter had been foolish or imprudent enough to attempt a violent resistance and to drive the people into that way, the difficulty might have been serious, though in any case the result would not have been doubtful. But the people would have been dangerous, and a sanguinary repression might have become necessary. A quite different policy has been fortunately adopted, and for the same reason that the Mormons might have been led to offer open resistance, they will remain quiet upon the advice of their chiefs."

If, however, YOUNG should be accused of murder, though even in that case he might not resist arrest, Gen. DE TROBRIAND feared intense excitement among the Mormons; an excitement which, in the event of his condemnation, might lead to violent resistance to execution of the sentence. But it is to be hoped that matters will not be carried to any such extremity. However clearly the Mormon chief may have been guilty of the highest crime known to the law, his acts of the kind were undoubtedly complicated by circumstances connected with his headship of the Mormon sect, which render it difficult to proceed against him as against an ordinary criminal. If an unavoidable consequence of such a process should be to kindle into flame the fanaticism of his followers and involve a civil war in the territory, justice would certainly seem to be purchased at too dear a rate. Better that the aged criminal should be permitted to die in peace than that his punishment should appear to the Mormon multitude a mere act of revenge, as in their eyes it would impart to his memory an additional consecration in the crown of martyrdom. On the other hand, the chief left to die a commonplace death, and the sect left to the influences of Gentile civilization, the result can not fail to be the early disintegration of Mormonism.

The Swiss Confederation.

Sunday, the seventeenth day of September, was observed by our sister republic, the Swiss Confederation, in a manner which merits mention even at this late date. We refer to what is denominated the "Federal Fast," which so far as we can perceive seems to resemble a National Thanksgiving in this country, more nearly than any other custom of either the old world, or the new. It appears to be an established Swiss institution, handed down from the rather remote past; "a religious act recalling those perilous times, when the religion of the country was inseparable from the worship of the Divinity." Each of the twenty-two cantons, in its own way, through its executive power, proclaims the Fast, in accordance with the injunction of the Federal Council, which fixes the day for the celebration. In the late address issued by the Chancellor of Geneva in the name of the Executive, various reasons for gratitude to God are mentioned, and the people are summoned by their conduct to render themselves worthy of the benefits which they continue to enjoy. The spirit of harmony and conciliation prevailing among the members of the Confederacy is especially emphasized. Notwithstanding the exceeding diversity of governmental forms and the great varieties of religious belief existing in the various cantons, the day, the 17th of September, is said to have been religiously observed by the entire population. In fact, the day, it is alleged, is always thus regarded, even the most hirsute and infidel ultra-democrats or radicals, as they are called in Switzerland, treating it with respect, and their newspapers maintaining a silence of good taste concerning its religious character, as "every one understands that this Federal Fast is an act of union, a touching symbol, in which all should share, and which reanimates that ancient religion of the country still so living in Switzerland though so dead in France."

A New Source of Wealth.

The sulphuret of iron, or iron pyrites, commonly known as the covering of coal, lead and other mineral veins, and called among miners the "iron hat," has not hitherto been generally in this country considered of any economic value, although considerable quantities are used in England and Germany in the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids, and for other purposes not commonly understood. It has lately been ascertained, however, that it is an indispensable material in the manufacture of caustic soda, of which large quantities are imported annually into the United States from Great Britain, but of which none is made here. It is also stated, incidentally, that in its combination and chemical transitions with lime and salt, new products are formed, such as copperas, alum, chloride of lime, as well as caustic soda, all of which are far more valuable than the raw material. These manufactures are very profitable when the materials can be obtained cheaply and in large quantities. Enormous deposits of this mineral exist in certain portions of Missouri and other States, and we have no doubt that this heretofore overlooked element of wealth will be developed to the great profit and advantage of the country.

In view of the fact that Tweed is already re-nominated for the Senate; that he stamped his imprimatur on all the doings of the State Democratic Convention and that, so far from being shunned, the influence of Tammany is courted and deferred to throughout the Empire State, the *Nation* reiterates its previously expressed opinion that the infliction of summary punishment upon them will be found to be the only effectual means whereby the people of New York can rid themselves of their oppressors. It is sincerely to be hoped that no necessity for such a proceeding may arise. When, however, we take into consideration that Tweed, notwithstanding his numberless crimes against honesty, and his detection and exposure—continues to laugh in the face of the community by which he has plundered, and that the men who are confederated with him are as insolent and defiant toward the people as they are slavish and servile toward their "boss," it is by no means impossible that the contingency which the *Nation* contemplates may yet arise. Should Tammanny succeed in its desperate conspiracy to oust Mr. Green from the Controllership, and regain possession of the Treasury, there is no doubt that a crisis of the gravest character would be precipitated. At present there appears to be a likelihood that the robber gang may get their deserts by due process of law. When this anchor of the people fails, it will be time enough to think of the other resort.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A large number of thieves and burglars, and the worthless characters in general who have made Chicago their headquarters, have been driven away by the great fire and the orders of General Sheridan. They will seek refuge in other cities, and the Chief of Police of Cincinnati, expecting a good proportion of them to take up quarters there, has issued orders to the patrolmen to stop and question all persons found on the streets after ten o'clock at night. This order is considered absolutely necessary, notwithstanding the fact that it may put a large number of honest persons to great inconvenience.

Three co-operative club stores have been successfully started in Danvers, Mass. The articles sold are groceries and provisions. Each family upon joining the club is required to pay in $10. Pork, sold elsewhere at 14 cents per pound retail, can be bought to obtain at 10 cents; and tea, costing elsewhere $1 25 per pound, is sold for 90 cents. The stores in the town have put down their prices to as near wholesale as possible, in order to break up the club stores, but unsuccessfully.

Many strange stories of the discovery of bones of extinct races have been circulated and afterwards disproved. In Virginia, between Weldon and Garysburg, some laborers are said by the Virginia newspapers to have found a catacomb of skeletons, supposed to be those of Indians. The skulls are nearly an inch in thickness; the teeth filed very sharp, and the enamel perfect. The bones were of great length, and the stature of the men must have been "eight or nine feet." Sharp stone arrows, stone mortars and the bowls of pipes were also found. If these remains do not belong to a race of Cardiff giants, they are certainly most important discoveries.

A leading English paper declares that "our races are no longer as interesting as they once were," and the "young men of rank, fortune and character who join and support horse-racing are almost becoming fewer and fewer every year;" while the old Admiral desperately declares that "so long as these islands hold their head above water, horse racing will never cease." The young aristocrats who now frequent the turf are wild, reckless hoods, given over principally to riotous living, and most often becoming the easy victims of sporting "rings." Even so startling an example as that of the poor, silly young Marquis of Hastings seems to have had little effect on the other young men from following in his steps. In short, the higher classes begin to perceive that the bad influences of the turf far outweigh the good, and so are undoubtedly withdrawing from its patronage.

It has been determined by the German Government not only to give German names to all the cities, towns and villages, in Alsace and Lorraine, now having French appellations, but also to change the French titles of forts and fortified places. The forts around Metz, now under repair, are first to be re-christened, and Fort St. Julian is to be called Fort Moltke. The marble slab recording the construction of this fort under Napoleon III, in 1867, is to bear the following inscription: "Commenced in 1867, in defiance of, and completed in 1871, in defense of Germany."

An immense magnet has recently been constructed for the Polytechnic Institution at Hoboken, consisting of eight metallic spools, twenty-one and a half inches in diameter by nine and a quarter inches long. Its total weight is about 1,600 pounds, nearly twelve times heavier than the celebrated magnet constructed by Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Prof. Mayer has estimated its lifting force at between thirty to fifty tons, or nearly five times more powerful than that used by Professors Faraday and Tyndall in their famous researches and experiments.

The latest invention is an automatic Irishman, a contrivance for carrying hods of bricks and mortar o the high walls of buildings in course of construction, by means of man-power and cranks. The machine does everything the Irishman does—except it is incapable of voting, and hence is not likely to be used on the public buildings of New York city.

An English custom is a handbell-ringing contest. The competition for this year took place at the Zoological Garden, in Bellevue, a fortnight ago; special excursion trains were run from various parts of Lancashire, Staffordshire and Yorkshire, and about twenty thousand persons were admitted into the Gardens in the course of the day. Fourteen bands entered, and prizes were won ranging from £2 to £14.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. William Bell White House has just been elected Assistant Bishop of South Carolina. Many years ago, when he was a junior at the University of Vermont, a burlesque programme of the Fourth of July exhibition was circulated, in which the classic nomenclature of the triennial catalogues was adhered to in a way that set the town in a roar. In that programme the future Bishop appeared as *Gulielmus Guttaperchus Caoutchouc (pneumaticus)*.

Two sons of Darwin, the renowned author of "The Origin of Species," who have been "doing" California and the Yosemite lately, are delighted with the great State and its marvels of scenery. After spending a few weeks in the Atlantic States they will return to England.

The social customs of San Francisco are peculiar. A lady writes to the *Chronicle* of that city to complain that at social gatherings the gentlemen all get intoxicated, and are, therefore, unfit company for the opposite sex. Whereupon that journal cites it as a well-known fact that in what is termed the best society, at parties and balls given at private houses, there is a room set apart for gentlemen where there is a free bar, liquors in abundance, and where the visitors may engage in "monte" and "draw poker" for unlimited amounts of money.

The following is the salutatory of an Oregon editress: "We have served a regular apprenticeship at working—washing, scrubbing, patching, darning, ironing, plain sewing, raising babies, milking, churning and poultry raising. We have kept school, taught music, written for the newspapers, made speeches, and carried on an extensive millinery and dressmaking business. We can prove by the public that this work has been well done. Now, having reached the age of thirty-six, and having brought up a family of boys to set type, and a daughter to run the millinery store, we propose to edit and publish a newspaper, and we intend to establish it as one of the permanent institutions of the country."

Mr. Daniel Home, the great spiritualist, now in London, is soon to be married for the second time, and will bring his bride, a Russian lady, to America. Justin McCarthy writes of Mr. Home: "I have been at spiritual seances, but, sinner and skeptic that I am, I was never allowed to see anything worth recording. But I have met Mr. Home, and heard him recite poetry of a half-humorous, half-tragic kind, and I thought the performance admirable. Home is rather a handsome, yellow-haired man, still quite young, with a quick, nervous manner, and a persuasive, penetrating eye. He is just the man to have female devotees. I believe he tried the stage without success; but in a drawing-room I never heard a more effective reader, or rather reciter, for he does not read.

GOSSIP OF ART AND LITERBTURE.

A gradual but very radical change in journalistic criticism of art and literature is being brought about. Criticism, indeed, by which we mean elaborate and forward discussion and expression of opinion, is fast being superseded by gossiping and sparkling notices. News about books and art instead of reviews of them, is now becoming the journalistic practice; leaving to the heavy artillery of the monthlies and quarterlies the work of inspection and review.

A life of Professor Morse, the venerable inventor of the Electric Telegraph, will shortly be issued by Harper & Brothers. It may not be generally known that the earlier years of his career were passed in artistic studies and pursuits, in which he attained considerable celebrity; and that to this day he is a munificent patron of meritorious painters and sculptors. Like the poet Pope, who said of himself that—

"He lisped in numbers, for the numbers came,"

The first artistic ventures of Morse were made while he was still in petticoats. "At the age of four years," says the illustrious octogenarian, in his genial way, "I was sent by my parents to a school kept by an old invalid lady, named Rand. The old lady was unable to remove from her chair, and ruled her unruly little family with a long rattan, which reached to the extremity of the small room that held her little flock. One of her favorite punishments was pinning the young culprit to her own dress. My first essay at painting, or rather drawing, was rather discouraging to a young painter, my canvass being a chest of drawers and my pencil a pin, while my subject was the old lady's face. For this aesthetic effort my reward of course was an unwilling attachment, by a large pin, to the dress of the old lady, which pin, however, unfortunately, gave way in my frantic struggles for freedom, and I retreated, I remember, with a considerable portion of the old lady's dress, to the further part of the room, not, however, beyond reach of the pitiless rattan, which descended forthwith with rapid whacks upon my devoted shoulders."

His acquaintance with sculpture was not made until many years afterwards, while painting his celebrated picture of the "Death of Hercules." Failing from his drawn copy to catch a certain desired effect, the idea struck him to model the figure in clay and draw it from that posture; which he did, to his own complete satisfaction and that of his friends. The model being subsequently shown to Washington Allston and Benjamin West, the surgical and gratified friends insisted that he ought to prosecute the art professionally. To a certain degree, we suppose, every painter is a sculptor also. But Morse is as indefinitely incorruptible as superbly gifted; and we believe he has never since, throughout all his long and honorable life, attempted to chisel anybody or anything.

Speaking of art and artists, a most admirable engraving, by one of the most eminent of English engravers, has just been completed of Boughton's historical painting, the "Return of the Mayflower," which reproduces the scene so vividly described by Longfellow in his poem of "Miles Standish," when the pilgrims stand gazing at the lessening sails as they creep slowly to the horizon. The historical and poetic associations of the work will, of course, commend it to popular attention, but aside from these qualities of association the engraving is said to be a poem in itself; having all the dreamy grace of the low rhythm of night wind, in its low lines of barren coast, its receding ship, and its isolated figures contemplating the departure of the only means of communication between them and their native land. It is sure to be one of the artistic successes of the season.

A characteristic feature of Shakspeare, and which belongs to no other poet, in anything like a similar degree, is that he constantly reminds one of the Bible. Wherever a passage occurs to memory, the origin of which is uncertain, it is almost invariably concluded that it must belong either to the Bible or the great bard. The following curious parallel passages, collated by a student of the "Sweet Swan of Avon," may be cited in proof of the foregoing statement. For instance:

Othello—"Blade am I in my speech."
Bible—"But though I be rude in speech."—2 Cor. xi. 6.

Witches in Macbeth—"Show his eyes and grieve his heart."—1 Sam. ii. 33.
Macbeth—"He's but a walking shadow."
Bible—"Man walketh in a vain vain show." Ps. xxxix. 6.
Macbeth—"We will die with harness on our back."
Bible—"Nicanor lay dead in his harness." 2 Mac. xv. 28.
Hamlet—"Woe to the land that is governed by a child."
Bible—"Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child." Eccles. x. 16.
Timon of Athens—"Who can call him his friend that dips in the same dish?"
Bible—"He that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me."

Although any number of similar instances might be quoted. Note, for instance, the resemblance between the Bible declaration that "The wicked flee when no man pursueth," and that of Shakspeare—

"Stern conscience haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer."

While the third scene of the first act in the play of Troilus and Cressida is almost an exact paraphrase of Luke xxi: 25, 26.

The students of Chinese literature will be rejoiced to learn that the eminent Chinese scholar, Dr. James Legge, has ready for the press a translation of the last work of Confucius; the "Ch'un Ts'ew," which has sometimes erroneously been called "Confucius History of his own Times." It contains the Annals of Loo, under the title of "Spring and Autumn," for two hundred and forty-two years, terminating only two years before his death. Confucius attached an unusual value to this work; but if Dr. Legge's judgment of it be correct, these Annals are "mendacious in the extreme." In writing them Confucius ignored, concealed, and misrepresented the truth upon principle. Confucius said that by the "Spring and Autumn" men would know him. It also seems that by it men condemn him.

The verdict of English critics has very frequently settled the standard of American authors in their own country, and it seems likely to do so again in the case of Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras." We have already pointed out the central defect of this writer; which is his incapacity to discern what may be called the spiritual truth of things, and his fatal habit of subordinating fidelity to nature to scenic effect. Hence we get a confused, kaleidoscopic mass of imagery and metaphor;

"Wild words wandering abused,
God's sacred gift of speech misused;"

But we do not get poetry. Strange, also, as it may seem, he is really weakest where popular opinion has pronounced him most strong. For vehemence is not power, and violence and impetuosity often go hand in hand. The following passage, in which he trigs to express his intense hunger for fame—what is it but mere rhetorical flatulence?

"Dare!
I'd dare the curtsey of the sceptred kings!
I'd build a pyramid of the wise skulls,
And step therefrom unto the spotted moon,
And thence to stare through the Devil's eyes!
Then with one scand and mightily leap earth and
Unhinder'd on the shores of the gods of old,
And sword in hand, unlaced and with a shield,
Woods stand forth in the presence of the God
Of gods—there, on the Immortal's throne,
The walls of heaven, carve with a Damascus
Steel, Richard up, a grateful and fitful name
That time nor thee could touch or tarnish ever.
Yea, anything on earth, hell, or heaven,
Rather than sit a nameless clod forget,
Letting this Time in triumph fare and tramp
Above my tombless and neglected dust."

This is exactly of a piece with the grandiloquence of the Fourth of July orator who, apostrophizing the sadly abused national bird, declared that it dipped its beak in the Atlantic ocean; wet its tail feathers in the Pacific; spread one wing over the Canadas, extended the other over the South American Republics, and grasped the whole continent in its claws. But poetic bathos is not less offensive to intelligent and cultured people than is spread-eagleism done into prose. We really do not, at least at this juncture, want any more literary ring-tailed roarers.

The famous "Venus of Milo," which during the siege of Paris was concealed in the cellars of the Prefecture of Police, has recently been extricated from its hiding place. It comes back to the light quite uninjured, but the dampness of the cellar has loosened the plaster which held together the separate pieces of marble of which it is composed. It appears that it was cut out of two large blocks, which were joined a little above the hip, and fastened by an iron staple within, the expansion of which has caused perceptible cracks in the surface. It is evident that these two pieces were originally set firmly one upon the other, for the surface of each is perfectly smooth; but that the artists who set up the statue in the Louvre pleased themselves by introducing, between the two blocks, little bits of wood which threw the upper part of the figure forward a little; the introduction being concealed by a covering of plaster intended to hide the joint. A perpendicular let fall from the chin of the Venus, as she is known to her modern admirers, touches the point of the foot of the supporting leg were the little pieces of wood removed, the perpendicular line would fall, in accordance with the laws of Greek art as well as those of Nature, upon the instep. A French artist, whose specialty is the preservation and restoration of antiques, has called upon the members of the French Institute to pronounce whether the Venus shall resume the erect and correct attitude given her by her unknown maker, or still stoop to the artificial Greco-Franco bend forced upon her by modern restorers.

This reminds us that very beautiful women are quite seldom intellectual, or intellectual women very beautiful; the formation of their features, particularly the forehead, being always more or less masculine. Miss Landon, it is said, was neither pretty and feminine in the face, but Miss Sedgwick, Miss Pardoe, Miss Leslie, and the celebrated Anna Maria and Jane Porter the contrary. But while women will always continue to be admired for their beauty, rather than for their intellectual qualities or attainments, it is never so with men. Pope was awfully ugly; Dr. Johnson was no better; Voltaire was the ugliest man in all France, and he was a favorite with the ladies. Women far more frequently prize men for their sterling qualities of mind than men do women. Dr. Johnson chose a woman who had scarcely an idea above an oyster. He thought she was the loveliest woman he ever saw, since, if we may judge by the inscription he left on her tomb.

Somebody has fished up a queer old New England book by a queer old New England preacher, printed in 1803, entitled "The Farmer's Meditation, or Shepherd's Songs," which it is proposed to republish. The author was a New Hampshire elder, irreverently termed "Old Tom Randall," who died at the age of ninety, two years ago. Many of the rhymes sound like the rolling of pumpkins over a barn floor. The following couplet, warning the New England lassies against the wiles of the "Subtile Merchant," might have applied to Jim Fisk in the days of his pedlarship:

"Jane and Sue, and Bet and Kate—
He means your sense and sense to rate."

He indites four verses to his absent daughter, which may not be called exactly Byronic. He says:

"My child, you've left Etonian hills,
The jarring streams and gurgling rills;
Is He tasteful you now inhale,
Hard by the sea's old rolling tide."

And so on. He is said to have been the identical genius who insisted on quoting Shakspeare's lines this wise: "There's a divinity which rough-hews of ends, shape them as we may."

Great anxiety is felt among lovers of art with regard to the safety of some of the precious works contained in the Pitti Palace. Titian's "Venus," Raphael's "St. John," and other master pieces, some in the tribune and some in other parts of the gallery, are said to be suffering exceedingly from want of air. The tribune is a sort of airless cage, in which the precious Raphaels and other *chefs-d'oeuvres* are imprisoned for the greater part of the year without any ventilation, and throughout the gallery excessive heat, cold and damp follow each other, and exert their deleterious effects upon the canvas, paints and panel, while nothing is done to repair their ravages. While these master-pieces of art are blistered and worn, and nothing is done for their reparation because the Treasury is low, the order has been given to splendidly repair some of the halls. There is grossness and blindness even in spirituelle Italy, you see.

Richard Henry Stoddard has long been very widely and favorably known as a writer of lyrics and ballads of great delicacy and gracefulness. In a late volume, however, "The Book of the East, and other Poems," Mr. Stoddard has essayed a higher vein; that of dealing with the strong and earnest realities of existence—the passions and purposes, the dreams and doubts—of full grown men and women. To a certain extent he has succeeded, but when he writes:

"By rock-ribbed hills and pensive vales
That stretch in shade between;
And by the soft-complaining brooks
That make the meadows green."

We can but recollect that many years ago Bryant said in Thanatopsis:

"The hills
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietude between;
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green."

And then we know that Stoddard's moonlight is borrowed from Bryant's sunlight, and ask ourselves whether he had not better have confined himself to a lower range. For by no possible process of limitation can he turn his own water into Bryant's wine.

An Anchor to Windward.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and *drop an anchor to windward.*

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating beneath the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint developes itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

We Have Just Received Our
FALL STOCK
OF
CHANDELIERS,
Brackets,
PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c.,
For Gas or Oil,
And offer the Largest Stock ever offered in the the two cities, among which are some of the Latest and Finest Designs of
Gilt and Verd Bronzes.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 WOOD STREET.

Fall and Winter Goods.
R. H. PALMER,
105 MARKET STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
RIBBONS, SILKS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
Ladies' and Misses'
Hats and Bonnets,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF
Lace Goods, Trimmings, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.

THE CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 and 55 Wood Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE FALL STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes
AND
RUBBERS,
Comprising all Styles and Qualities, bought at the Low est Cash Prices direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at the Lowest New York and Boston Prices, thus saving freight and expense.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods at Factory Prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
ORDERS FROM COUNTRY DEALERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Country Merchants, when in the city, call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save TEN PER CENT. by buying here.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

Acknowledged Everywhere
AS THE
Best Boots and Shoes,
THOSE FASTENED WITH
Cable Screw Wire
The Pliability, Durability and Excellence of these Goods are fast rendering them THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET, their superiority over either Sewed or Pegged Work being apparent on the first trial.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
All Genuine Goods bear the Patent Stamp on the Bottom.
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

FUSI YAMA
TEA
WHOLESALE RETAIL
IMPORTING CO.
HIOGO, JAPAN. PITTSBURGH, PA.
140 SMITHFIELD STREET,

DRY GOODS.

Millinery Goods,
For Fall and Winter,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND PLUMES.
Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets.
FURS, FURS.
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear
Shawls and Skirts.
At 50c, Balmoral Skirts—full size.
At $1 25, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy, a great bargain.
At $1 75, Ladies' Seamless Felt Sk

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at 90 and Accrued Interest.

FITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, October 16, 1871.

The local money market has passed through the most remarkable equanimity through the late extraordinary crises, which has so convulsed the money center of the country. Whilst the condition of the New York banks show by their last statement that they are for the first time in the history of the national bank law below the limit of twenty-five per cent. prescribed by law, and are amenable to the penalties for such a violation, our banks have quite a surplus above the limit and are able to meet the natural and needful accommodations to their regular customers. It is true they are not as well off as they were a few weeks ago, yet they are in good condition, and, should the fall rise in our rivers come soon, we will escape even the usual stringency and closeness or stringency which sets in about this time and continues until the middle of November, and sometimes later.

—The Sunday edition of the *Herald* says: The weekly statement of the associated banks is extremely unfavorable, more so than was fully realized by the street, where the way had been paved for the bad statement by the banking movement of the past month. The banks have not only used up all they had of surplus reserve, but have actually encroached upon their reserve itself, and are now below the limit prescribed by the twenty-five per cent. law—the first time they have done so in the history of the national bank system. Until we have the official figures the Clearing House cannot well work, and the detailed statement of each bank, are constrained to believe that the national banks have not dared to infringe the law to the extent of using the funds in the maintenance of a full reserve lies with the State banks, which are not amenable to the law. Doubtless the inability of the banks to meet the call for specie is being made a "scapegoat" by the national banks for the purpose of keeping up their reserves and tempting that institution to an undue expansion. The loss in specie for the week is about a million dollars, and individual lenders about three and three-quarter millions. The decrease in loans is about only four and a half millions, and in deposits about seven and a half millions.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1882	115	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	113¼	113
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113	113¼	113¼
10-40s	109½	109⅝	109⅝
Gold	114⅛	114⅜	114⅛

—The New York *Financial Bulletin*, speaking of the stock market on Saturday, says: The stock market was dull and steady until after the bank statement was made known, which certainly did not warrant an advance in prices. The bears were quite slow to take the opportunity to frighten the "short" interest, making Western Union the leader, and prices were bid up rapidly, Western Union advancing about 1 per cent. It is understood that there still is a large "short" interest in the market which is the mainstay of prices, and which can be used as this afternoon to effect sharp rallies. The fund used in connection with the rally was that Commodore Vanderbilt had furnished securities on which £1,000,000 had been borrowed of a Canadian bank and that this money is to be used in sustaining Western Union and the Vanderbilt stocks.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 16, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. Scrip	83	83	83	83	83	83
Erie	25½	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝
Reading	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Harlem		123¾				
Mich. Cent.				118		
Lake Shore	95½	95	94¾	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
Illinois Cent.		125		125		
Cleve. & Pitts.		114	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
C. & N. W.	88½	88⅝	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	85
Do. pref.	90½	90½	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	97¾	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
St. Paul	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Do. pref.	74⅝	75	75	74¾	74⅝	74¾
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do. pref.						
Wes. Union	86	86	86	86	86	86
Ohio & Miss.	36½	37	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	37
Chic. & Alton				112½		
Do. pref.						
R. I. & Erie		103⅝		103		
N. J. Central						
Canton		81		81		
W. U. Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	46¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Ex.		81		81		
Wells F. Ex.		52¾		52¾		
American Ex.		63		63		
U. S. Ex.		51½		51½		
Gold	113⅛	114	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), transacts a Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Orders executed "on call," on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral, well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 16, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new to give our readers in relation to the general markets. Prices are quiet and firm, holders seemingly well pleased with the situation of affairs, and not disposed to make concessions to effect sales. Flour is held in abundant supply, sufficient to meet all home demand as well as shipping orders. Grain is arriving rather more freely and meets a ready market at quotations. Wheat is firm with an upward tendency. Groceries—An active trade demand is reported. The late advance in coffee is still maintained. Bacon and provisions continue to move along quietly, with indication of prices evidently upwards. Butter—The market is better supplied and prices rule lower. Eggs are in fair supply, though prices are not lower. Cheese—The supply and demand are about equal, and regular sales made at unchanged prices. Apples—The arrivals are very heavy, and the market dull and drooping. Chestnuts are plenty and prices lower. Fruits are becoming scarcer, and as a consequence, prices are higher. Weather pleasant and waters low. We omit extended quotations.

New York Hop Market.

October 14.—The market is very firm for the better qualities, with a good demand for consumption. Sales have been made of 200 bales 1871 at 60@70c; and 300 do, 1870, 26@30c. Cash.

We make the following extract from Mr. Emmet Wells's Weekly Hop Circular of October 12:

	bales.
Receipts of the week	3,019
Same, corresponding week last season	1,019
Total receipts since 1st September	7,769
Total receipts, corresponding season last year	7,266
Export clearances week ending September 30	none
Total exports since 1st September	1,475

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

October 14.—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh and Pomeroy coal, and prices are high in view of the poor prospect of a rise in the river; but some of the dealers have made arrangements for the regular delivery of coal by rail from Ohio county, Kentucky, and Brazil, Indiana. Quotations are as follows:—delivered: Kentucky coal, 24c per bushel; Brazil coal, 24c; Pomeroy coal, 28c; Pittsburgh coal, 32c.

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market firm for extra goods on hand at 8¼c; for standards, on hand, 8½c; for common, on hand, 8c. Some of the print, ers have been selling a few goods the past week. The following are the sales of the week:

2,000 pieces 64x56, private terms, for October.
500 do 64x64, 12½c, seconds.
5,000 do 64x56, 8c, standards, early in the week.
12,000 do 64x56, 8½c, standard at close of the week.
1,000 do 64x64, 8¾c, extra, sold Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

20,500 pieces.
October 8th, 1870, 64x64, extra, sold for 11¼c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 16, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were seventeen cars or 340 head. In addition to these there were large droves from Washington, Lawrence, Greene and Butler counties, and also Ohio, making in all between 1,000 and 1,200 head of cattle on sale this morning. The run was the heaviest that has been this season, and the offerings largely in excess of the demand. The quality of the stock on sale was generally good, although there were some stock and thin cattle on sale. The market opened up slow and dull and continued so until the close. The butchers were evidently disposed to purchase cattle at their own figures or not at all, and they succeed in getting all wanted at the lowest prices that have ruled in Allegheny for at least ten years. Most of them purchased cattle ahead, and so long as the arrivals are as heavy as they have been for some time past, the markets will rule low, as butchers have a supply on hands and it is very hard to advance the market when such is the case. Quite a large number of cattle were left unsold, some of which were driven to the country, and the balance sent to East Liberty for wholesale. To-day there were quite a number of farmers in the market, inquiring for stock cattle, of which class there were a good many on sale. Some sales were made but at very low prices, and there was evidently to much difference between buyers and sellers on this class, as the sales did not foot up what they would have some had buyers taken hold freely. The market on the whole was a very unsatisfactory and unprofitable one for those who had cattle on sale, and we have to notice an unusual amount of grazing from drovers about the markets. It looks as if matters will continue so until the supply of grass cattle, which are coming on the markets now very freely, shall be cut off. The following are the ruling prices for the different grades of cattle as sold this day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 75; prime, do, do steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 50 to $4 75; medium, $4 00 to $4 25; common, $3 50 to $3 75; bulls $2 00; cows and heifers dull from $2 50 to $3 50; stockers, $3 87 to $3 50.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
H. Irwin & Bro., from Bourbon, Indiana	1
Holmes, L. & Co., from Columbia, Indiana	1
Porter & B., from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
Greenwald & K., from Upper Sandusky, Ohio	1
Greenwald & Co., from Crestline, Ohio	1
Warner & S., from Mansfield, Ohio	1
J. R. & B. Disbrow, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
G. B. Marvin, from Letonia, Ohio	1
A. B. Hutchinson, from Loudonville, Ohio	1
J. Adams, from Steubenville, Ohio	1
W. Todd, from Smith's Ferry, Pa	1
J. Adams, Bridgeport, Ohio	1
H. Ream, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
James Dallas, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
W. S. Campbell, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
S. B. Bay, Bellair, Ohio	1
Total	15

P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio 1
C. Thompson, from Pulaski, Ohio 1

HORSES.

R. Young, from Crestline, Ohio 1

SHEEP.

W. S. Smith, from Smith's Ferry, Pa 1

Cattle.

Jacob Needy sold 62 head Ohio cattle at prices from 3½ @ 5½ lbs.

E. Katz sold 44 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S. Shanberg sold 25 head Ohio cattle at prices from $2 50 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Orr & Williams sold 16 head prime cattle at prices from $5 37 to $6 12 ½ ⅌ 100 lbs; also, 18 head medium cattle at prices from 3½ to 5 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Neely & McMillan sold 7 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 7 Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ⅌ 100 lbs; also, 14 head Ohio cattle at figures from $5 to $6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S. Trueman sold 44 head Ohio cattle at figures from $4 00 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 40 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at figures from $4 00 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 90 head Ohio and Indiana cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. Schiedmaniel & Flinner sold 45 head Butler county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

P. Danner sold on commission 1 load cows for Merwin at prices ranging from $35 00 to $40 00 per head.

F. Hartman sold 23 head Greene county cattle at prices from $3 00 to $5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

M. Krauss sold 25 head Washington county cattle averaging about 1,200 lbs at prices from $4 00 to $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Also 4 head extra cattle at $6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Alexander McDowell sold 11 head Lawrence county cattle at prices from $4 00 to 5 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 57 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 25 to 5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Jacob Shamberg sold 30 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to 5 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Neely & McMillan sold 29 head stock cattle at figures from $3 00 to 3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Also 30 head left over, at $2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Keefer & Beyer sold 30 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to 4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs and three head at $5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Kraus & Haas sold 16 head Harrison county, Ohio, cattle, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Carr & McAllister sold 31 head Ohio cattle, and 20 head Washington county cattle, at prices from $3 75 to 5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

James Hanlin sold 25 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 00 to 5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. McMurtrie sold 10 head Washington county cattle at prices from $2 75 to 4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Todd & Tinder sold 15 head Beaver county cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to 5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. S. Adams wholesaled 1 car load (21 head) medium cattle at $4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. Merwin sold 3 fat cows, on log, for $120.

J. Todd sold 5 head prime Beaver county cattle at $5 62 ½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was about 1,200 head, and in quality about the same as last week's offerings. The market opened up fair and continued so until the close. The number on sale, although not large, was equal to the demand, and sales were made at about last week's prices. At about eleven o'clock the market was over and very few left unsold. The following are the sales as reported by the various dealers:

Adam Eckert sold 67 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 00 to $4 00 per head; lambs from $2 00 to $4 00. Also 54 head Beaver county sheep from $2 00 to $3 50, and 54 lambs from $2 50 to $3 50.

J. McCoy sold 95 head Beaver county sheep at $2 25 per head for lambs.

Bingham & McNeese sold 150 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 50 to $3 00 per head. Lambs from $1 50 to $4 00 per head.

P. Schiedmaniel & Flinner sold 200 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 00 to $3 50 per head. Lambs from $2 00 to $3 00 per head.

Kraus & Keefer sold 30 head of lambs from Lawrence county at figures from $2 00 to $4 00 per hundred lbs; sold 110 head sheep to East Liberty.

M. Hines sold 245 head from Beaver county at prices from $4 50 to $5 25 per 100 lbs.

Robert McCaslin sold 150 head sheep and lambs from Lawrence county. Sheep at prices from $3 50 to $4 70 per head; lambs from $2 50 to $3 50.

Neely & Fairly sold 250 head Armstrong county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 25 to $4 per head; lambs from $2 to $3 50 per head.

James Haworth sold 50 head Washington county sheep at $2 50 per head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was the largest of the season. In addition to the supply regular dealers had on hand, there were quite a number in the hands of transient drovers. The market was active, the butchers purchasing liberally. Sales were made in a retail way of nearly 200 head, which is considered a supply for this market. Prime hogs, choice of lots, sold for $5 50; fair $5 25; medium $5 00; common $4 50 to $4 75.

Sales.

James McCoy sold 23 head hogs, average weight 240 lbs, at prices from $4 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

E. Hector retailed 130 head at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Smootz & Warner wholesaled 20 head at $4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S. Merwin wholesaled 10 head at $4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

C. Thompson wholesaled 25 head at $4 75.

J. Rothchild retailed quite a number in small lots at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 17, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market remains dull, being entirely devoid of animation. Dealers manifest no disposition to operate just at present. In regard to prices, we have no change to note in crude, while refined is slightly off for certain deliveries. The market, taken as a whole, is in a very demoralized condition.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales, we quote as follows: Spot 13¾c; October 13¾@13⅞c; Nov. and Dec., 13¾c; first 10 all year, 12¾c. Parker's $4 67½; Lower Creek $4 80; Oil City, $5 05 ⅌ bbl.

REFINED.

Market very weak; nothing of importance doing; buyers refuse to take hold. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 24c, a decline; October 24¼c; November 24¾c; December 24¾c. The rates are for Eastern delivery.

For latest oil dispatches, see fourth page.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, October 16, closing of 14.—There is a scarcely any trade, with a slight shipping demand at lower prices than holders choose to accept. Philadelphia is weak, with sales of 3,000 bbls refined at 24c with a return.

OIL CITY, October 16.—Ordinary on Lower Creek refined at 24 @25c; 47 gravity at Oil City last at 25 @25½, on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral, well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 14.—There has been no movement of note in the market for either Scotch or American pig, the demand being entirely for small parcels, to meet the immediate necessities of consumers. The supply is limited, however, and prices are maintained; we quote Eglinton at $24 50@25; Glengarnock $25@25½; Gartsherrie and Coltness $26@26½. No. 1 American $27@28, and No. 2 $26@26. New rails have been rather quiet, but the stock is very much reduced, and prices are steady and firm; we quote English at $56@59 gold, and American $70@71 currency, at the works in Pennsylvania. Old rails are sought for, to arrive and now due, sold at $38 50 currency. Refined bar continues in fair demand and firm at our quotations, though for a day or two, early in the week, there was a temporary pause in trade. Russia sheet is unchanged. No. 3 stained being quoted at 13c@14c (185 packs sold), and sound, of which there are only a few packs here, 18, both gold—it is supposed that the last arrival is of the same character of those previously received. Common sheets are steady at previous quotations—2,000 bdls No. 2 galvanized sold on private terms.

LONDON, September 29.—Vivian, Bowring & Co. report: For iron, makers are not desirous of entering into large engagements, as a further advance in price seems imminent.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 14.—Pig iron is in very good request at full figures. Sales 700 tons No. 1 Lehigh crude, delivery at $37@38, an advance; 1,000 tons No. 2 do foundry, at Hokendauqua, at $26; forge at $23@24; 500 tons Lebanon White at $31 50; 500 tons Glendon mottled at $29 ⅌ ton, at the furnace.

MANUFACTURED IRON—Bar is selling in lots at $2@3 ⅌ ton.

BLOOMS—Are nominal in value.

SCOTCH PIG—Sells in lots at $37 for Garbsherrie, and $36 for Glenarnock.

NAILS—Sell at $4 25 per keg.

ANCHORS AND CHAINS—Are steady. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 5½c ⅌ lb.—*Price Current.*

Pig iron continues firm at $37@38 for No 1 foundry and $32@34 for No 2; sales of 1,000 tons in lots. Bar iron commands $62@63 ⅌ ton, and nails $6 50 ⅌ keg. We quote: New material—Pig, No 1 foundry, $37@38; pig, No 2 do, $32@34; pig, No 1 gray forge, $30@33; pig, white and mottled, $28@30; pig, charcoal, $40@45; pig, Scotch, $34@36; rails, American, currency, $70@72; rails, English, gold, $70@60; bar iron, refined, $80@82 50; bar iron, common, $70@75; blooms, charcoal, $80@90; blooms, run out, $80@85; blooms, ore (Champlain), $70@75; blooms, other, $50@60; blooms, forging, scrap sunk, $70@75; boiler plate, G. H. No flange, $6 00@6 75; boiler plate, G. No 1, $4 50@5 25; boiler plate, common, $4 12½@4 25; hoop, round spikes $4; flash-plates $4. Old material—Rails, double heads, gold, $29 25@30; rails, T's, gold, $30; rails, U's or bridge, gold, $38 50@39; wrought scrap, No. 1 assorted, heavy, $43@45; No. 1 piling, $40@41; No. 1 miscellaneous, $37@38; No. 2 mixed, miscellaneous $36@39; car wheel axles $18@19; locomotive axles $20@22; locomotive tire, low mixed, $70@60; heavy shafting $45@48; car wheels $25@30; scrap steel $2 12½@2 25; car springs $2 50@2 75; cast scrap, machinery, $29@32; cast scrap, stove plate, $24@27; cast scrap, burnt, $16@17; cast scrap, borings, $19@20; wrought turnings, mixed, $20@22; wrought and cast turnings, mixed, $20@21.—*North American.*

BALTIMORE.

October 14.—Anthracite continues active and firm at our former quotations, viz: $37 for No 1; $35 for No 2; $33 for No 3; and $31@32 for white and mottled. Charcoal is steady at $44@46, and Scotch is selling at $29@32 50 for Eglinton, afloat; $35 for Eglinton, and $35 50 per ton for Gartsherrie, from the yards.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 4.—The market remains quiet, but in other respects there is no change to note. The supply of all descriptions is scarcely, and as there are not anxious to realize, full rates are maintained. The transactions have been confined entirely to parcels to supply the immediate wants of manufacturers, who are unwilling to meet the advanced views of holders to any extent, and the market closes quiet but strong at quoted rates. The sales are 50,000 lbs fleece at 50@60c; 55,000 lbs and XX Ohio, 60@65c; 15,000 lbs XX Ohio delaine, 68@69½c; 5,000 lbs Wisconsin, 58c; 6,000 lbs short extra pulled at 58@59c; 25,000 lbs super pulled, 60@62½c; 12,000 lbs Oregon, 55@55c; 18,000 lbs spring clip California, 38@40c; 10,000 lbs unwashed, 14c; 250,000 unwashed Buenos Ayres, 22@24c; and 100,000 Montevideo, 25@27c; 5,000 lbs Smyrna, 42c; 2,000 lbs pulled Mestiza, 48c; 150,000 lbs crape 37@41c.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 14—The demand from the manufacturers and dealers has improved, and in some instances, advanced prices have been obtained. Domestic fleece is in light stock. Fine wools are attracting more attention. About 200,000 lbs changed hands. The current rates are: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia superfine Saxony fleece 62@63c; full blood merino fleece 60@62c; three-quarter blood merino fleece 60@62c; half blood fleece 58@60c; quarter blood fleece 62@64c; common fleece 53@62c. New York, Michigan and Indiana—full blood merino fleece 60@62c; three-quarter blood merino fleece 59@60c; half blood fleece 60@62c; quarter blood fleece 59@60c; common fleece 55@56c. Illinois and Wisconsin—Full blood Merino fleece 59@60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 58 to 60c; half blood fleece 57 to 60c; quarter-blood fleece 58 to 60c; common fleece 55 to 58c. Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota—Full blood Merino fleece 59 to 60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 57 to 60c; half blood fleece 58 to 61c; quarter blood fleece 55 to 60c; common fleece 55 to 58c. Combing and Delaine—Ohio and Western XX, 75c; unwashed fleece 50 to 55c; Canada fleeces 72 to 74c. Tub washed—Choice selected—72 to 75c; well washed 70 to 74c; fair ordinary 68 to 70c; low or dairy 55 to 65c. Domestic pulled—Fine, 65c; short Merino 60 to 65c; city No. 1 59 to 61c; western 55 to 58c.—*North American.*

Baltimore Coffee Market.

October 14.—The coffee market has been greatly excited through the week, and the transactions have been unprecedentedly large, the sales and transfers adding up about 63,000 bags, the value of which is upwards of a million and a half dollars, gold. Prices have advanced since the close of last week 1c per pound, gold, and the tendency is still upwards. The sales have been largely speculative, but the consumptive demand is active, and the stock in second hands rapidly reduced. The sales by the importers comprise some 23,000 bags from various cargoes, and we note 3,500 sales from second hands during the week, all at from 14¾ to 15¾c, gold, in bond. We quote at the close as follows, viz: Rio in bond as ranging from 14½@15½c for fair to prime cargoes and invoices, and duty paid at from 19½c to 20½c, gold. The market opened with 16,167 bags Rio, but the stock, to-day in first hands is only 5,000 bags. The second hands are, however, estimated to be about 70,000 bags, more than half being held, it is said, by two houses. We give below the last Rio telegraph:

RIO COFFEE AND FLOUR MARKET.

[Joseph M. Wright & Co.'s Telegram.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 22, 1871.

Purchases for United States since September 1..... 34,000 bags.
Stock..... 70,000 "
Cleared for United States Atlantic ports 19,250 bags.
Cleared for United States Gulf ports.... 25,000 "
Clearing for United States..... 50,000 bags.
Price for American note..... 7,000
Exchange 24½d.
Flour—Richmond..... 21,000
Flour—Baltimore..... 17,500
—*American.*

New Sugar and Molasses.

A New Orleans dispatch says: The Bradish Johnson, Captain Redovich, bought from "Orleans" plantation, John Hathers, the first fifteen hogsheads of new sugar this season. The sugar is of the finest quality. The Bradish Johnson is bringing more now than a coal pump, or rather a machine which, being attached to the pump such as is used upon the Ex-Lax for transferring water, is so placed that it can draw beneath the water and deposit it in a receiver. In such it is retained for safe keeping, and in its removal the vacuum is never lost, and the pump may be constantly kept in motion while the supply of coal lasts. The proper steps have been taken to secure a patent upon the invention.

Our River Correspondence.

OCTOBER 9, 1871.

Salt River near Louisville Ky Hon Heaterace Everready Esquire Dear Sir Sence I wrote you from blow up Deer Sherree I Know my feller, Craftman Gradley & Billert has ling since Sent you a Copy of their Engineers Rail Book Captains declaring Valor—and this Book Catagory, to give the natural public much information as to what is Meant be blow up on Steam Boat by giving the number of Solutions of the Engineer—the length of the Safety Valve and the place when the Engine is Cut off and the amt of Extra Steam that is Generated to make the insurence lead of Out 3ft.

Now they have applied for the Copper right but wont do anything more unless they see there are a Success in getting it dopped by the Board they have all things ready to manufacture by the Thousands the moment you report dopped I know you are Honest honest Carpet Bagger and want to make all the money you can out of the fascinty Blow up Boats —before they are all playen out nor hadsent you better throw them off and let them go on the River I think it beats thim for they have neglected the Revontions of the Chamoermaid—which I has in mine also the time the Coosters will be at the Bar and many other importiant things, such as how to Blow up Cock all of which I have in my letters pasted Scrap Book—and this Book will be worth to me of the profits I will give you half hurraw for my machine first last and all the time. I know it I get you in My Neighborhood you will take me Easy—I live in Boaas Isly of me for I saw you make them all wack up to 1st grait Mission and you Can Depend on it I got my Informer adopted and We make Lots of greenbakes—I am yours as ging as you in ole

John, go, Along

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

J F Smith, 2 cases lanterns. Fred Ring, 3 cases shoes. Geo A Schaffer, 1 bdl hides. Has mingher & Co, 1 case tinplates. Lindsay, S & E, 1 bx tea. C Holmes, 12 bdls hides. J M Reed & Son, 1 bdl hides. Pittsburgh Gas Co, 1 bx cutlery. H Langkamp & Son, 2 bxs brushes. Mears & Aspen, 40 bdls shovels. H Wilson & Co, 1 bx. Hunt mond & Sons, 2 bdls slides. Geo Mater, 1 bx boots and shoes. Jas Mc Cullough, 1 bx boots and shoes. Fleming & Co, 1 car brick. S Norton, 1 wagon. Bull, Hunt & Co, 1 car stone. Wm Dilworth & Co, 1 car stone. Wm Day, 1 bbl and 2 kgs wire. Marshall, K & Co, 62 sks rags. Wm Graff, 1 car coal. Wm Hamilton & Co, 1 car boots & shoes. Mellin & Malone, 1 car old iron. Richard Rutan & Co, 1 car stone. Vaught, Marshall & Co, 1 car coal. Gerstenfeld, B & Co, 2 crs limestone. Wm Fiscus, 1 roll paper. Hussey, Farrell & Co, 1 load pipe. Jas Hamilton & Co, 10 bdls alcohol. John Gangwisch, 10 sks oats, 2 bbls apples. H Rea, jr, 102 do do. Hemphill & Co, 1 do do. W H Gormley, 1 do sugar. McCullough, S & A Co, 1 sks rags. J R & I Murdock, 6500 e pots. W P Fetterman, 1 sks rags, 10 kgs do. Woodworth & D, 48 bxs cheese. Geo Gordon & Co, 30 bbls pork and lard. A J Kerr & Co, 1 bbl do. Jos Horne & Co, 1 do do. F & C Magnon, 1 bbl oysters. Wm Graff, 1 bx tea. Wm Stewart, 1 bbl and 1 bx do. H Hurd, 11 bxs teas. J White, jr, 10 sks potatoes. Jacob Kerr & Co, 1 bbl do. Scott, Bellis & Co, 1 bbl do. Bellis & Co, 2 crs limestone. Wm Fiscus, 1 roll paper. Hemphill, Farrell & Co, 1 bdl paper. Hussey, Farrell & Co, 1 bdl do bdls alcohol. John Gangwisch, 10 sks oats, 2 bbls apples. H Rea, jr, 102 do do. Hemphill & Co, 1 do do. W H Gormley, 1 do sugar. McCullough, S & A Co, 1 sks rags. J R & I Murdock, 6500 e pots. W P Fetterman, 1 sks rags, 10 kgs do. Woodworth & D, 48 bxs cheese. Geo Gordon & Co, 30 bbls pork and lard. A J Kerr & Co, 1 bbl do. Jos Horne & Co, 1 do do. F & C Magnon, 1 bbl oysters. Wm Graff, 1 bx tea. Wm Stewart, 1 bbl and 1 bx do. H Hurd, 11 bxs teas. J White, jr, 10 sks potatoes. Jacob Kerr & Co, 1 bbl do. Scott, Bellis & Co, 1 bbl do. Bellis & Co, 2 crs limestone. Wm Fiscus, 1 roll paper. Hemphill, Farrell & Co, 1 bdl do. Hussey, Farrell & Co, 1 bdl do. Jas Hamilton & Co, 10 bb

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Accounts of Disbursing Officers.

Discrepancy in the Freemen's Bureau

Important to Steam Tug Owners.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1871.

A Discrepancy of a Quarter of a Million.

The War Department has been busy since the Hodge defalcation in examining the accounts of the disbursing office. This led to a discovery of a discrepancy of a quarter of a million between the money reported by Gen. Bullock, the disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, as on deposit to his credit in the sub-treasury at New York and the amount actually found there during the investigation. This led to an order for his arrest, which, however, was suspended upon representations that he could account for the money. Bullock then made known that he had converted a quarter of a million into bonds and had them on deposit in the treasury. Upon examination there it appeared that fifty thousand were in his individual name as his private funds, and that he had been converting coupons from all and without accounting for them in his returns. His claim in defense is that he had suffered from paying forged bounties to colored soldiers, and used the proceeds of the coupons to meet second payments to the real claimants, instead of waiting for Congress for relief. Bullock claims that Gen. Spinner advised this, but Spinner denies it. The Freedmen's Bureau officers assert that Secretary Boutwell authorized it. This the Secretary denies, but says that so far as the matter was brought to his attention he had not regarded it as dealing with a criminal purpose. An investigation of the accounts of this officer is now in progress. Meantime an order of peremptory suspension has been issued.

The Hodge Defalcation.

Some discussion which followed the Hodge defalcation is springing up with renewed earnestness in the attempts of the various bureaus to shirk the responsibility for the system of keeping accounts by which such irregularities can continue undiscovered for months.

The Supreme Court.

One of the earliest cases on the docket of the Supreme Court is the one that has already excited considerable interest in the West, and which is the United States, appellant, vs. Child, Fox, & Pratt, being an appeal from the Court of Claims. This is a suit on one of the well known Fremont contracts made when the latter commanded the department of the west, and the case was heard by a commission sent out to St. Louis by Cameron, then Secretary of War, to investigate the affairs of that department, which cut down the claim more than one-third. The firm afterwards sued the Government in the Court of Claims and obtained a judgment for the entire sixty-three thousand dollars, and from this decision the Government takes the present appeal. Justice Nelson does not expect the case to be reached session of Court.

Important to Steam-Tug Owners.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, after a long consultation to-day, decided adversely to the request of the Western steam-tug owners, who desired to carry a greater pressure of steam than the law prescribes, on the ground that they were not in the same category as vessels that carried passengers. The Board having no authority in the premises, returned the petition, stating that the law must be complied with according to its letter.

The Officials at the Treasury Department

Have to request that the Chicago people will not undertake to handle their burnt currency before sending it here, but to trust the matter to the honesty of the department to have the full amount made good to them. Where this money is handled too much the denomination cannot be identified, and consequently holders suffer loss thereby.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16.

A TRIP GO EUROPE.

General Sherman, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, sails with Rear Admiral Alden on the Wabash for Europe, where he will spend some time looking into the military affairs of the principal nations.

PROBABLE WAR WITH CHINA.

Admiral Porter expects a war with China, and has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending an increase of the Asiatic squadron, and the unfitting of several gunboats for use in such an event, in the Chinese rivers.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS

To-day, after consultation, decided against the request of western steam tug owners to carry a greater pressure of steam than the law prescribes for steamers carrying passengers.

BALSTER SENTENCED.

Balster has been sentenced two years to the Penitentiary for killing Sonny James in February last.

THE MORMON TRIALS.

Arraignment of Brigham Young—The Case of Mayor Wells.

SALT LAKE, October 16.—Brigham Young appeared in court this morning, when the indictment for lascivious cohabitation was read to him, and upon the usual question of the clerk, he answered with marked seriousness, "not guilty."

The court-room was moderately crowded and there was no excitement. He seemed much improved in health and confident in manner.

In the case of the Mayor, Daniel H. Wells, on a similar charge, the reading of the indictment was waived, and after the title of the case was announced, he, too, plead not guilty.

The defendants' counsel asked the Court to continue the cases until the next term. The prosecution opposed this, but said they were willing to give the defendants all the time necessary for preparation for trial. The motion of Bullock asking bail will be taken up at an early day, probably to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Lake Village, N. H., yesterday.

The steamer America, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

The reading of the Bible has been suspended in the public school at Hunter Point, L. I., by order of the Board of Education.

Vanderhoef, the elocutionist, is not dead, as reported, but alive and well in Boston.

Halifax dispatches estimate the damage by the late hurricane at $200,000. The shores of Halifax harbor on Friday morning presented the appearance of wreck and ruin never seen before. The wharves were shattered, several vessels were high and dry, and others dismantled. Altogether, thirty vessels, mostly fishermen, suffered. Three men were drowned off the harbor while setting nets. The railroad track from Halifax to Bedford was damaged to the extent of sixteen thousand dollars.

Near Shelbyville, Ky., last Saturday, two negroes under arrest, charged with attempting to outrage two white women, were taken from the Sheriff's posse by about five hundred men, and hanged. Placards were then pinned to the victims, warning all except the civil authorities against cutting them down, under penalty of the same fate.

An expedition to defend Manitoba from those terrible Fenians will leave Collingwood on Friday.

There has been a terrible gale all along the Canada lake coast, since Sunday night, doing great damage to property, and causing some loss of life.

Fourteen per cent. of all the fires in New York, it is said, are caused by kerosene.

William J. Gleason, a contractor on the Midland Railroad of New Jersey, is missing, with $60,000 in cash, and it is feared he has been murdered.

Lima, Peru, advices of the 28th ult. report rich gold discoveries at Huacho, sixty-three miles from Callao. Rich deposits of gold and copper are also reported in the vicinity of Iquiqui.

The corner-stone of the new postoffice building in Boston was laid yesterday. President Grant was present.

In the yacht race yesterday, the Columbia rounded the winning stake-boat twenty-five minutes ahead of the English yacht Livonia.

Snow fell to the depth of three or four feet in Wyoming Territory last Thursday.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons, of Kentucky, met at Louisville yesterday.

The Schooner Levant was wrecked off Sheboygan Saturday night, and all but two of her crew perished.

Mrs. Riggs, wife of Riggs, the banker, died in London Friday.

Spanish reinforcements arrived in Havana Saturday.

Judge McKinney, United States Judge for the Southern District of Florida, died on board the steamer City of Houston, *en route* from Key West to his home in Pennsylvania. He was buried at Segune's Point.

In New York on Saturday several negroes were sworn in as inspectors of election.

Hon. Seth M. Harris has published a letter denouncing Tammany.

The London *Times* of the 5th, states that the British authorities at Malta allow all slaves to be shipped on a British steamer for Constantinople.

The barn of the county poor house at Lancaster, Pa., was burned Saturday afternoon. Loss $10,000 to $15,000.

Chas. W. Harnden, an attachee of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, died Saturday.

The storm last Friday night was very severe in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The embankments were washed away in several places between Bedford and Halifax. It is not expected that trains can run this week. The telegraph wires are gone completely between these two places. The storm did great damage to the wharves and shipping at Halifax. There has also been considerable damage done at Sydney, but there are no particulars.

A dispatch from Halifax states that the heaviest hurricane known in twenty years occurred there on Friday evening. The tide rose two feet over the wharves. Many vessels were injured and several lives lost.

A London, Ont., dispatch of Saturday says: Three separate attempts were made to set fire to the southeastern part of the city, including the Grand Trunk, Great Western and London & Port Stanley Railroad freight depots, oil refineries and stave factories. A car load of oil in a train of seventeen cars was set on fire. Another car on the siding close to the Western car shops and the Port Stanley Depot was fired, and the Grand Trunk Railroad freight shed was also set fire to. In each case the fire was immediately discovered, and extinguished. A force of special watchmen have been engaged to guard against similar attempts in the future.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., October 16, 1871.

The Wild Boy left with a tow this morning. The Crossley leaves to-night. River rose eight inches. Weather cloudy and cool. H.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 16.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 19c. Wheat in light demand; red $1 40@1 45. Corn firm; car lots shelled 56@56c. Rye scarce and firm at 80@85c. Oats firm at 27@29c. Coffee firm; prime 17@18½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 23c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Seeds steady. Pork dull and nominal at $13 asked. Lard declined; sales of kettle at 9½c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders nominal at 6½c; sides 6¾c; clear ribbed at 7¾c, packed, and clear at 8c, packed, in a small way, closing nominal. Bacon dropping; shoulders 7¼c; sides 7¾@8c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—Bagging firm: round lots hemp and flax 16½@16 18c. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 19½c. Flour firm; extra family $6 50. Grain—receipts and shipping light and firm; wheat $1 40@1 55 for red and white; corn, car and shelled, 50@53c; oats 38@39c; rye 75c. Provisions—demand moderate, chiefly on orders; mess pork $13 50 in round lots; bacon a trifle lower; shoulders 7½c; sides 9½c; do sides clear rib 8c; do clear 8½c, packed; hams firm at 16½c; no plain on market. Lard 9¾@11¼c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower by 2c. No. 1 red winter $1 46; No. 2, $1 37. Corn dull. Oats dull at 32c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined. No. 2 white Wabash $1 45; amber Michigan $1 47½. No. 1 amber Illinois $1 50. No. 2 do $1 45. No. 2 red $1 46½. Corn firm; high mixed 56c; low mixed 56½c. Oats steady; No. 1 32c; No. 2 31½c. Mich. ixed 26c.

THE FREE MASONS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 16, 1871.

The order of Masons for the State of Ohio convene here to-morrow. Hundreds of the order have arrived, and give quite an air of substantial importance in their appearance on the streets. The hotels are preparing to accommodate fifteen hundred, which are expected in the morning trains.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clearing weather will probably continue to-night on the middle Atlantic coast and in the extreme southwest, with clear weather elsewhere. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather will probably prevail on Tuesday evening generally, east of the Mississippi.

TAKE IN THE ROOSTERS.

Texas Carried by the Republicans.

SANTA FE, N. M., October 14.—Information received from El Paso, Texas, states that the State has gone Republican by quite a heavy majority.

THE LEGISLATURE.

According to the present showing the Republicans will have a majority of twenty-five on joint ballot in the next Legislature. The House stands sixty-two Republicans, thirty-seven Democrats, and one Temperance (from Lancaster); the Senate seventeen Republicans to sixteen Democrats, as follows:

SENATE.

Second district—Elisha W. Davis, Republican.
Fourth district—George Connell, Republican.
Thirteenth district—F. D. Collins, Democrat.
Fourteenth district—L. F. Fitch, Republican.
Sixteenth district—R. K. Strang, Republican.
Eighteenth district—William A. Wallace, Democrat.
Nineteenth district—J. M. Weakley, Republican.
Twentieth district—Wm. McSherry, Democrat.
Twenty-third district—James L. Graham and M. S. Humphrey, Republicans.
Twenty-fourth district—Harry White, Republican.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—First District, G. H. Smith, R.; Second, George McGowan, D.; Third, Samuel Josephs, D.; Fourth, Wm. Elliott, R.; Fifth, C. H. Dougherty, D.; Sixth, Charles A. Porter, R.; Seventh, Howard J. Potts, R.; Eighth, Samuel Daniels, R.; Ninth, Wm. H. Vodges, R.; Tenth, Samuel D. Dalley, D.; Eleventh, J. B. Hancock, R.; Twelfth, George W. Fox, R.; Thirteenth, S. D. Strock, R.; Fourteenth, John Lamon, R.; Fifteenth, Adam Albright, R.; Sixteenth, A. D. Levering, R.; Seventeenth, G. H. Griffith, R.; Eighteenth, James N. Marks, R.

Allegheny—James Taylor, M. Edwards, John Gillilan, D.; N. White, H. K. Sample, J. W. Ballantine and Alexander Millar, R.

Adams—Isaac Hereter, D.
Armstrong—P. K. Bowman, R.
Beaver, Butler and Washington—D. M. Leatherman, W. A. Mackey, and G. W. Fleeger, R.; Dr. Jos. Lusk, D.
Bedford and Fulton—S. P. Wishart, R.
Berks—John A. Conrad, A. T. C. Keffer and H. H. Schwartz, D.
Blair—E. L. Hewitt, R.
Bradford—R. S. Dartt and P. H. Buck, R.
Bucks—Sextus C. Purcell and Charles R. King, R.
Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.
Carbon and Monroe—Richard S. Staples, D.
Chester—Joseph C. Reech and Levi Prizer, R.
Center—P. Gray Meek, D.
Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.
Clarion and Forest—J. R. Lawson, D.
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—A. C. Noyes and Samuel Wilson, D.
Columbia—Charles B. Brockway, D.
Crawford—J. H. Gray and William B. Gleason, R.
Cumberland—Muhlenburg Williams, D.
Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K. Black, J. S. Schminker and Joseph Shuler, R.
Delaware—Thos. V. Cooper, R.
Erie—George W. Starr and C. P. Rogers, R.
Elk, Cameron and Jefferson—A. I. Wilcox, R.
Franklin—Thaddeus M. Mahon, R.
Fayette—Samuel H. Smith, D.
Greene—R. A. McConnell, D.
Huntingdon—F. H. Lane, D.
Indiana—T. McMullin, R.
Juniata and Mifflin—G. V. Mitchell, D.
Lancaster—D. K. Burkholder, J. G. Gatchell and C. L. Hunsicker, R.; Wm. Spencer, Tem.
Lawrence—J. R. Moore, R.
Lebanon—Anthony S. Ely, R.
Lehigh—Adam Woolever and Herman M. Fetter, D.
Luzerne—Richard Williams, W. B. Hirelihy and H. W. Evans, R.; F. B. Kramer, D.
Montgomery—John J. Harvey and Oliver G. Morris, R.
Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.
Northampton—Samuel G. Labar and C. E. Pelsert, D.
Northumberland and Montour—A. J. Gallagher and Thomas Chalfant, D.
Pike and Wayne—J. Howard Beach, D.
Potter and McKean—Lucius Rogers, R.
Schuylkill—Wallace Guss, R.; Charles F. King and W. C. Uhler, D.
Somerset—W. H. Sanner, R.
Snyder and Union—Wm. G. Herrold, R.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Martin Bringess and E. W. Beardsley, R.
Tioga—J. G. Mitchell, R.
Venango—J. D. McJunkin, R.
Warren—Luther Green, D.
Westmoreland—John Latta and A. Greenawalt, D.
York—Lemuel Ross and Frank J. MaGee, D.

THE JUDICIARY.

The returns from the State show that the following District Judges have been elected:

1. Philadelphia—James T. Mitchell, Rep.
2. Lancaster—J. R. Livingston, Dem.
4. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Elk—H. W. Williams, Rep.
7. Bucks and Montgomery—Ross, Dem.
9. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata—B. F. Junkins, Rep.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong—J. A. Logan, Rep.
12. Dauphin and Lebanon—John J. Pearson, Rep.
15. Delaware and Chester—W. Butler, Rep.
16. Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton—Wm. M. Hall, Rep.
18. Clarion, Jefferson and Forest—W. P. Jenks, Dem.
19. York and Adams—Robert J. Fisher, Dem.
20. Mifflin, Union and Snyder—Samuel S. Woods, Rep.
21. Schuylkill—Thomas Walker, Dem.
23. Berks—Warren J. Woodward, Dem.
24. Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria—John Dean, Rep.

One of Barnum's Clever Tricks.

The temperance people of Buffalo gave Barnum an opportunity to advertise himself and his show, and well he improved it. He accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture on the subject of total abstinence, last Sunday afternoon, and put in an appearance at the appointed time before a crowded audience. During the lecture a fellow in the crowd became quite boisterous and troublesome. Barnum, fixing his eyes upon him, addressed him personally, and accused him of being under the influence of liquor, and informed him that if he could not keep still he must either go out of the hall or come upon the stage to be seen by the audience. Without further solicitation the noisy, drunken fellow left his seat and staggered upon the stage, when Barnum at once assured him he must be seated and keep quiet. He then directed the attention of his auditors to the subject before them, and assured them that he was a living illustration of the arguments he had been presenting. The fellow swung his arms wildly about, and made divers demonstrations of an inebriate, when the officers of the meeting deemed it prudent to remove him, and he was quickly conducted to the green room. The *Express* adds: "Those who know Barnum will not need to be told that when his troupe left the city this fellow was seen driving one of the show wagons. This is the kind of humbug that this clever Yankee likes to play upon the people."

Coal Famine in Cincinnati.

[From the Commercial, of Monday.]

Coal has advanced to such a price that it can be profitably brought to the city by rail from the mines of Southern Ohio. Even should we have immediate rains, sufficient to raise the water in the river to loading stage, it will be a fortnight or three weeks before supplies can reach this market from Pennsylvania. Something ought, therefore, to be done, and without delay, to avoid a "coal famine," and keep prices down at least to present rates. Thousands upon thousands of poor people can not command the means to pay for fuel when the cost exceeds seven or eight dollars a ton, and there will be great distress the moment the dealers, taking advantage of scarcity and a low river, put up the prices.

We believe a fair article of coal can be laid down in Cincinnati by rail and delivered at a cost not to exceed five dollars and fifty cents a load, with a fair margin of profit to those who handle it. At any rate, measures should at once be taken to keep this prime article of necessity within the reach of the poor—or have to economize their means to make "both ends meet."

An intense rivalry for the commercial mastery of the great Mississippi Valley has existed between Chicago and St. Louis for many years. Referring to which fact and to the magnificent response of St. Louis in Chicago's hour of affliction, the *Republican* of the former city says: "Our people have at times felt as if Chicago had grown rich and strong upon the misfortunes of St. Louis, and that they were forced to wage a fierce contest with a powerful, and perhaps too reckless antagonist. Never was this rivalry at a higher pitch, this contest sharper or more unrelenting than Monday morning when the first news of the colossal fire arrived here. In an instant, and with a spontaneity which none who witnessed can ever forget, St. Louis turned her back upon the past, remembered nothing but the present, and stood by Chicago's side as though the two had been born of the same mother. All classes, from the millionaire to the day laborer, gave freely of their substance, and accompanied the gift with expressions of tender feeling infinitely more precious than gold."

The European and North American Railroad takes its initial point at Bangor, Maine, and terminates at the St. Croix river, the dividing line between the United States and the New Dominion, where it is connected with the road leading to St. John, New Brunswick. In a very short time the link between St. John and Halifax, Novia Scotia, will be completed. With the opening of this new route, the time between New York and Liverpool will be shortened two days. The distance between Halifax and New York is nine hundred and forty-four miles, and from St. John to Halifax two hundred and sixty miles. President Grant and Cabinet and other distinguished persons will be present at the formal opening of the road, at Bangor, on the 19th, and, no doubt, the occasion will be a memorable one.

The Mont Cenis tunnel has no ventilating shafts, and it was predicted that passengers would suffer great inconveniences from being compelled to inhale steam, smoke and mephitic air. These predictions have proved false, and a correspondent of the London *Times*, who has passed through the excavation in the cars, says that although the windows were open, there was no perceptible difference between the air within and that without the tunnel, while not the least discomfort was experienced from steam or smoke. The difference in the temperature could only be detected by a thermometer, which marked a few degrees of additional warmth in the tunnel. The average time to be allowed to trains for the passage through the mountain—nearly eight miles—when the line shall be in full operation, is calculated at twenty minutes.

A RELIGIOUS journal gives the following on the authority of a gentleman of unquestioned veracity: A parrot, belonging to a pious family, was generally taken out of the room when the members assembled for prayers, for fear he might take it into his head to join irreverently in the responses. One evening, however, his presence happened to be unnoticed, and he was entirely forgotten. For some time he maintained a decorous silence, but at length, instead of "Amen," out he came with "Cheer, boys, cheer." On this the butler was directed to remove him, and had got as far as the door with him when the bird, perhaps thinking that he had committed himself, and had better apologize, called out, "Sorry I spoke." The overpowering effect on the company may be more easily imagined than described.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* says: The Washington Insurance Company was reported among the suspended companies, but its losses have proved to be less than at first supposed—not enough, it would appear, to absorb its large surplus; and its stockholders being men of large wealth, and cherishing this as a pet institution, have offered any amount that may be necessary to keep its guaranty fund above all suspicion.

THE New York *Herald* thinks that the seats of Simon Cameron and John Sherman in the United States Senate have been "leased for another term." The *Herald* probably don't know that in Pennsylvania there will be another election before the Senatorial election.

TWO DAYS NEAREST LIVERPOOL.

The Latest Great Railroad Achievement.

Two weeks hence President Grant and Cabinet, together with other distinguished persons, will visit Boston and assist in laying the corner-stone of the new postoffice, which will be done according to the rites of Masonry. From here the Presidential party will proceed to Bangor, Maine, and assist at the formal opening of the European and North American Railway, which has been completed to St. Johns, N. B. The occasion will doubtless be a memorable one. Uncle Sam and the representatives of John Bull may talk with each other across the dividing line, and utter lots of good things concerning the future progress of both countries. With the opening of this great railroad route from New York to Halifax two days' time will be saved to and from Liverpool, as the link to Halifax will be completed a few months later. The European and North American road is chartered both in the United States and Provinces, and the stock is divided between Americans and residents in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The American stockholders have built the line to the St. Croix River, the dividing stream between the United States and the New Dominion. From San Francisco to Halifax by rail is something to think of and soon to be realized.

A Singular Indian Tradition.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water fairer and fairer than before. The second hesitated a moment, during which the water, agitated by the first, had become muddied, and when he bathed he came out copper-colored; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out with his own color. The Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest. The copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened the first was found to contain spades, hoes and implements of labor; the second, enwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper, the engines of the mind—the means of mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

Panic Among Railroad Passengers.

As the train from the East approached St. Paul on the evening of the 7th, a fire was prevailing on the prairie in the vicinity, and from the appearance of things the passengers imagined that the whole city was in flames. As the train neared the railroad bridge, in the upper part of the city, the excitement increased, from the fact that the fire was sweeping on both sides of the track was a sheet of fire, and fears were entertained that the bridge would be destroyed before the cars could reach it. These anticipations were fortunately not realized as the train dashed gallantly across the bridge while the flames rushed wildly through the arches beneath, with a roar that made some of the sinners aboard think that they had just had a foretaste of the wrath to come. The bridge was not materially damaged.

THE Northern Central Railroad Company, with J. Donald Cameron as its President, has been exempt for several years from the payment of thousands of dollars due by it in tax to the State of Pennsylvania. It has paid but a nominal sum, about one hundred and twenty dollars. The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that this is a great fraud, and queries whether Mr. Montgomery Foster, the private secretary of Mr. Cameron, has been as valuable in this item of business as he may represented to be in the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Credit Mobilier.

CITY MATTERS.

Struck on the Neck.

Yesterday afternoon a drover was driving a flock of sheep along Butler street, when a number of boys annoyed both the drover and the sheep by shouting at them and throwing stones. This angered the man in charge of the sheep, and he picked up a piece of a brick and hurled it at the boys, striking one of them named Hurley on the neck, and knocking him senseless. The same lad fell off of a chestnut tree the other day, and was severely injured. At a late hour last night the physician in attendance pronounced the lad in great danger. No arrest was made.

Narrow Gauge Railroad from Allegheny City to Zelienople and Harmony in Butler County.

A meeting of the Committee appointed at previous meetings, held at Perrysville and Harmony, was held at the house of Wm. Rowan, at Perrysville, on the evening of the 13th of October at 7½ o'clock P. M., and an organization effected by electing Robert Swan, Esq., Chairman, and K. Marshall, Esq., Secretary.

The Committee of the Allegheny county termini of the road were all present together with Messrs. Dr. Wm. Irwin and Kennedy Marshall, Esq., from Butler county.

Reports of Messrs. Swan and Irwin relative to finances, set forth that the people were favorable for a preliminary survey, to ascertain the most practicable route, together with the probable cost of completing the same, &c.

On motion it was decided to make arrangements as soon as possible for a survey between Allegheny City, Zelienople and Harmony.

On motion Alex. Hilands was appointed a Committee to receive communications from Engineers, the same to be in writing, until the 21st inst., signifying their willingness to take charge of the survey—the Committee to report at an adjourned meeting.

Meetings favorable to this object were announced for Evansburg, Butler county, at one o'clock P. M., and at Keown's in Perrysville, at seven o'clock P. M., of Saturday the 21st day of October inst., to receive reports of Committees and transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS had five common cases in his dock up last night.

MARGARET HART made an information yesterday against Leopold Hart, charging him with assault and battery. Deputy Mayor Nichols issued a warrant.

IT is presumed that work on Frankstown avenue will now be rapidly pushed along. The preliminary injunction was dissolved by Judge Ewing, and the Court refused to grant a further injunction.

SARAH WELSH and Mollie Birtz have cross suits of surety of the peace and assault and battery before Alderman O'Donnell.

THE Wheeling excursionists will meet the Pittsburghers at Cumberland to-day, and accompany them to Baltimore.

HUGHEY MURPHY was arrested last evening for creating a disturbance on Grant street. Mayor Brush will attend to him this morning.

OFFICER BOWDEN arrested William Comer upon a charge of larceny last evening. The accused was locked up for a hearing.

NANCY MOORHEAD has been informed against before Alderman O'Donnell, by Anna Walters, who alleges that Nancy threw her goods out of a window into the street.

ALDERMAN KOERNG wants Daniel Kennedy, the alleged passer of counterfeit money, last night, &c., to answer a charge of assault and battery. Daniel has considerable trouble on his hands just now.

LAST EVENING C. Naser appeared before Deputy Mayor Nichols, and made information against Henry Heiman, of ear charging them with disorderly conduct and being a nuisance to the neighborhood. Warrants were issued.

LAST evening about seven o'clock, officer Samuel Bowden arrested a boy named Patsey Colmer on a charge of stealing a rubber from the jewelry store of J. Stroune, corner of Penn street and Scott alley. The matter will be investigated to-day.

YESTERDAY, before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Amelius Mehan made an information against Joseph Hart, charging him with the larceny as bailee of fifty dollars. It is alleged that Hart took the money in trust for Mehan and refused to return it when asked. Warrant issued.

GEN. JAMES A. ERIN and family leave the city today for San Antonio, Texas, where the General is stationed. He expresses himself highly pleased with his visit to his old home and friends, and returns to his duties with renewed health and vigor. Friends and acquaintances will unite in wishing him a safe and pleasant journey.

MARTIN HANEY made an information yesterday against Fred Meyer, before Alderman Humbert, charging him with felonious assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant struck him in a tavern on Third avenue, without any cause or provocation. The defendant has another side to the story which will be presented at the hearing this morning.

HENRY STROUP made information before Mayor Brush yesterday charging Jacob Miller with aggravated assault and battery. It seems the parties quarrelled over Jacob's admiration for Stroup's wife, and during the melee Stroup was struck on the cheek and severely injured by some blunt instrument in the hands of Miller. They were arrested and Sunday morning Miller was fined ten dollars and costs, which he paid. Mr. Stroup's injuries, according to the above information, but the case was settled on payment of costs and his release effected.

AN exciting runaway occurred on Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon, at —— o'clock, of Hazelwood, was driving a team of two horses, attached to a light buggy, down the avenue mentioned when the horses became frightened at a drove of hogs and ran off, taking the left sidewalk and keeping on that line before the Wood street. At this point the vehicle collided with a telegraph pole, and was demolished, the occupant was thrown out, and the harness separated leaving the horses free. They ran to Liberty street, on to the sidewalk and left, leaving a number of carts containing apples, &c., were captured. No other injury except that noted was done.

VAN KIRKPATRICK, a young man charged with attempting to pass counterfeit money, had a hearing before Commissioner Lindsey yesterday, and was committed for trial. The testimony showed that on the 20th of September he called at Mrs. Van Ulam's second-hand store, on Penn street, and offered a spurious ten dollar note on the Farmers and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The old lady took the bill to a neighboring store to get it changed, and was told it was counterfeit. She informed Kennedy of this, and he left. Next day he offered a bill of the same bank, at the same store, when an effort was made to arrest him, and he fled. He was caught the following night, and held for a hearing, with the result stated. He resided with a widowed mother on Twentieth street.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—An old Pittsburgh favorite in the person of Mr. E. T. Stetson, made his debut at this establishment last evening. We need scarcely announce that Mr. Stetson was cordially welcomed back to our city by a large and enthusiastic audience. The attraction of the evening was Foster's powerful sensational drama, "Neck and Neck," one of the best pieces of the kind now before the public. Mr. Stetson appeared as "Walter Wilmarth," the principal character, to great advantage. Mr. Metkiff was excellent as the villain "Denman," while Hotto kept the audience in roars of laughter throughout. Mr. Edwards, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Meek, Mrs. Hotto, Miss Sandford, Mrs. Grattan and, in fact nearly the entire company performed their characters very acceptably. Mr. Weaver handled the prompter's whistle somewhat loosley, and succeeded admirably on several occasions in spoiling tableaux by "closing in" too soon. "Neck and Neck" will be repeated to-night.

On Monday evening next, Miss Augusta L. Dargon, (a lady well-known to our amusement goers, and who was a sufferer by the Chicago conflagration, will appear at the Fifth Avenue.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. L. P. Barrett had a very good audience last evening, when "Saratoga" was produced for the first time. The piece went off very creditably for the first representation, and seemed to meet the approval of all. It will be repeated to-night.

VARIETIES.—The performance given at the Varieties last night was witnessed by a large crowd. The new stars had a hearty reception, and are already sure of a place in the public favor. A fine bill to-night.

MASONIC HALL.—Unsworth's Minstrels, well-known here and elsewhere as a first-class organization, will appear at Masonic Hall to-night. The members are all fine performers, and excellent entertainments may be anticipated during their stay, which is for four nights only.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP

The "Dollar Reward Soap" saves labor, time, fuel, clothes, money, and women. For sale by all grocers.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of variety goods in the city, at Evans's Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

HELP FOR THE AFFLICTED.

All who are annoyed with those fearful pests, rats, mice and roaches, can get rid of them by using Abel's Vermin exterminator. Sold everywhere.

FINE SATCHELS

For one dollar, at Evans's Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

RETURNS FROM ALL PARTS

show that Abel's Vermin Exterminator has killed and banished more rats, mice and roaches than any other article in the market. Try it.

PLANING MILL PROPERTY IN EAST BIRMINGHAM, BY AUCTION.

The valuable planing mill property in East Birmingham, at corner of Twentieth (late John) street and Mary street, will be sold on the premises next Thursday morning, by order of assignee of R. A. Clark & Co. The improvements are a first class three-story building, with best modern machinery; also a two story dwelling and a stable. For particulars, see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

GREAT BARGAINS

At the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, in ladies' kid gloves.

Umbrellas

For 50 cents, at the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

The China Store,

No. 100 Wood street, have the largest stock and cheapest goods in the city. Call and examine it.

Buy your Goods

At Evans's great Department Store, Masonic Hall building, and save 25 per cent.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

At the China Store, No. 100 Wood street, offer extra inducements to country merchants in china, glass and queensware.

Evans, at the Department Store,

Sells goods cheaper than any other house in the city.

Fine Table Cutlery

At the China Store No. 100 Wood street.

After Sea Bathing

Use Burnett's Kalliston to relieve the disagreeable action of salt water.

Silver Plated Ware

At the China Store No. 100 Wood street.

Pure Wines.

Mr. R. H. Lubbers, wholesale wine dealer at No. 16 Clark street has a fine stock of foreign and domestic wines, among which is the Piper Heidsic, and all the other famous brands.

China, Glass and Queensware

Sold cheap at the China store No. 100 Wood street.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Stops falling of the hair.

A Fine

Assortment of China Glass and Queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Country Merchants

Will find a large stock of goods selling cheap at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

DIED.

MURPHY—On Monday morning, October 16th, at 12½ o'clock, IDA E., youngest daughter of R. and Caroline M. Murphy.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, in Charters township, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave the residence of Mrs. Caroline Bloomer, 125 Penn street, at 9 o'clock A. M.

STEWART—At his residence, on the Washington turnpike, three miles from this city, WM. H. STEWART, aged 54 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Notice of the time of funeral in this afternoon's papers.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its Pickle, Hash, Gravy, Game, Fish, Soup, &c. Ask for and insist upon having LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Beware of counterfeits, and see that the names of Lea & Perrins are on the wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Without these signatures none is genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents,
NEW YORK.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

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Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Door Pulls, and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

ENGAGEMENT for a limited number of nights with the talented young Actor.

Mr. E. T. Stetson.

Who will appear on THIS EVENING, in his great character of WALTER WILMARTH,
In the thrilling Sensational Drama, written by Charles Foster, Esq., and performed by Mr. Stetson over three hundred nights in the principal Theatres of the United States, entitled

NECK AND NECK,

With new Scenery, Machinery and thrilling Execution Tableaux.

Grand Stetson Matinee Saturday afternoon.
Grand extra Matinee Wednesday, October 18th, for Benefit of the Chicago Sufferers.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST WEEK OF
Lawrence Barrett.

MONDAY EVENING, October 16th, 1871, and every evening. First Week of the great drama of the times,

SARATOGA

SARATOGA. Mr. BRONSON S. HOWARD'S great comedy of contemporaneous society, entitled SARATOGA. SARATOGA.

Will be produced every evening until further notice, with brilliant scenic effects, magnificent tableaux and superior distribution of characters.

Secure your seats early.
Box sheet now open.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIME.....Manager.
FITZ NUGENT SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.

THE GRAND FEMALE COMBINATION

TO-NIGHT! TO